Foreign Broadcast Information Service
50
ANNIVERSARY
1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-166
Tuesday
27 August 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

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Further on SNC Meeting

Opening of SNC Session in Phatthaya Reported

BK2708060091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0450 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 27—The meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council was opened Monday at 3 PM (local time) in Phatthaya, Thailand, according to an SPK correspondent.

The agenda of this afternoon session was the UN control of the cease-fire and the cessation of foreign military aid and the military arrangement.

On the first point the SNC members have agreed that the president of the SNC will send a letter to the UN secretary general to thank him for sending a UN mission led by Gen. [General] Timothy Dibuama to Cambodia and to request the sending into Cambodia as soon as possible of observers and advisers of the United Nations to help reinforce the cease-fire and to observe the cessation of arms supply.

On the second point, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan has proposed that the military strength of both sides (the State of Cambodia and the national Cambodian resistance) be reduced to 6,000 (six thousand) each, and the rest be demobilized. However, the Khmer Rouge proposal was rejected by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen who had made his proposal of 40 percent reduction of armed forces and weapons.

Hun Sen Welcomed in Bangkok for SNC Meeting

BK2508143791 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Heng Samrin regime, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Thailand this morning to attend the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting in Phatthaya tomorrow. Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin welcomed him and had a discussion with him at the Siam City Hotel this afternoon. The discussion covered major issues scheduled for talks among the Cambodian factions. Today's meeting between Hun Sen and Asa lasted for more than one hour.

Sarot Chawanawirat, director general of the Political Department, reported to newsmen afterwards that the two discussed unresolved issues, especially on the problems of genocide, SNC authority, and demobilization of the armed forces. Those will be major topics on the agenda during the coming SNC meeting. Hun Sen indicated during his meeting with Asa that he accepted the UNSC [United Nations Security Council] draft peace plan as well as the role of the United Nations. Concerning the drafting of the peace plan, he said there would be another discussion on this subject, and that he would be flexible so as to facilitate the peace settlement.

[Begin recording] [Sarot, in progress] He said that he accepts the document, meaning the structure of the accord drafted by the UNSC. He said there is no problem on that. What remain as problems in the peace plan are only details. He might initiate some changes himself. Secondly, he said he is ready to be flexible, and he looks forward to flexibility from other factions as well. The third point concerns the UN role. He admitted that United Nations must play an important role.

During the past few days, our foreign minister has met several parties involved in the peace settlement, including his meeting with China and Vietnam last night. This is very important because there had not been such an occasion for so long. It seems that all parties are now ready to adopt flexibility in their approaches with each other. [end recording]

At noon today, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen had a meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Khmer resistance. Hun Sen told newsmen that he hoped tomorrow's meeting of the SNC would be smooth as it seemed to him that the four Cambodian factions are intent on having peace return to Cambodia. As for the UNSC peace plan, Hun Sen said some points would have to be changed. Prince Sihanouk proposed that only 200 UN officials be sent to Phnom Penh as observers, and he agreed to that proposal.

Khmer Leaders Arrive in Phatthaya for Meeting

BK2508150991 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Son Sann, leader of the Khmer Serei faction, and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, arrived this morning at the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel in Phatthaya for the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC]. Three major topics planned for discussion are: Disarmament, UN and SNC role, and armed forces of the four factions in Cambodia.

Son Sann said the outcome of the meeting depends on the attitude adopted by the leaders of all factions, especially Hun Sen, leader of the Phnom Penh regime. He said agreements must be based on the interests of the Cambodian people, and not of any particular faction.

[Begin recording] [Son Sann, in English, in progress] If we want peace, we have to accept the whole solution of the Perm Five. To have peace...but after peace, we'll have to rebuild our country. We will have to have peace quickly for the Perm Five [words indistinct], for Thailand, for the ASEAN countries, and for Japan, to help us to rebuild our country. [end recording]

Hun Sen, leader of the Phnom Penh regime, has also arrived in Phatthaya today.

Rules on Activities of SNC Members

BK2708022591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 91 p 2

[Text] Phatthaya—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen has tabled a document proposing procedures governing the resistance factions of the Cambodian

Supreme National Council (SNC) once the body is headquartered in Cambodia this November.

A resistance source yesterday described the ten-point document as tantamount to "house arrest."

Diplomatic and resistance sources said the document was "circulated" among the SNC members by Mr Hun Sen after he arrived in Phatthaya on Sunday night.

Called the 10-point rules of procedure, one point proposes that each member of the SNC have only one bodyguard each once the SNC is set up in Phnom Penh.

Apart from stipulating that the security within the residence of each SNC member is the responsibility of each group, it also states that security outside the compound is under the responsibility of the State of Cambodia.

Members of the SNC and their assistants are free to travel between their homes and SNC headquarters but "other travels" must be reported to the SNC secretariat "well in advance" so that the Phnom Penh Government can provide security.

Each member of the SNC "may have one guard, one assistant, one doctor, one cook, one maid and one driver," the proposal says while each group can have six security guards equipped with pistols only.

If a member of the SNC wants to recruit a Cambodian resident, that person's data must be submitted to the Phnom Penh Government through the SNC secretariat.

SNC members who want to receive "national and international guests" must be reported to the SNC secretariat "in advance."

Phnom Penh also wants to issue "visas" for members accompanying each SNC member, the sources said. These "visas" are supposed to be renewable every three days, said one resistance source.

Another source said that Phnom Penh also wants communications among SNC members to go through its Communications Ministry.

The Phnom Penh proposal adds: "The following activities shall be absolutely prohibited: Propaganda against the government...subversion and instigation."

If there is a breach of these cases, then the laws of the State of Cambodia will be enforced.

With regards weapons and communications equipment, the Phnom Penh Government proposes that the quantity and category of weapons must be "listed properly and submitted to the authority of the issuance of the permit."

Importation of comunication equipment such as telex, faxes and radio communication must be documented and comply with the rules of the Telecommunications of the State of Cambodia."

SNC members are also required to deposit their foreign currencies at the National Bank of the State of Cambodia in exchange for Cambodian riels.

These provisions shall not apply, however, to the President of the SNC Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The ten points of the document is being discussed by the SNC Secretariat, the sources said, adding that it has not been placed on the agenda of the SNC to consider.

However, one resistance source said that each factions' representatives of the Secretariat would have to submit the Phnom Penh proposed document to their leaders.

"It is like being placed under house arrest," one resistance source said of Phnom Penh's rules of procedure.

During the first SNC meeting chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Phatthaya in June, the Khmer Rouge agreed to have the SNC headquartered in Phnom Penh but only on certain conditions.

One of these conditions was that residences of individual SNC members be guarded by their own security forces.

These forces will ensure the security within the compound while the Phnom Penh regime will ensure security outside the compound.

The SNC also agreed that representatives of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia would have a permanent mission accredited to the SNC.

All Factions 'Prepared to Compromise'

BK2608015391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 91 p 5

[Text] Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed optimism for a Cambodian peace pact yesterday but remained wary that "some foreign countries may be obstructive" to Khmer initiatives to amend the UN peace plan.

Speaking to reporters after meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads Cambodia's Supreme National Council, Mr Hun Sen refused to name the countries which he said had "adopted a rigid position" against any amendment of the draft UN peace plan for Cambodia.

"We are optimistic because everyone appears prepared to compromise," he said.

The four rival Khmer factions which comprise the SNC will meet in Phatthaya today to hammer out a peace accord which includes a sweeping UN role in Cambodia.

"What I am afraid of is that foreign countries may be more obstructive ... the point is that some countries do not wish to see an amendment that would affect the UN plan, while all the Cambodian parties feel the need for further discussions and amendments," he said.

"There might be some agreement between the Cambodian parties. But I am also a little bit worried that some countries may not be very happy," Hun Sen said, while declining to name the countries.

The United States maintains the UN plan is the best chance for peace and the Cambodians can negotiate its details but should not make major changes.

SNC Differences Over Demobilization

BK2708013391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 91 pp 1,2

[Text] The Cambodian Supreme National Council was unable to settle differences over the demobilisation of their armed forces yesterday but formally decided to ask the United Nations to send personnel to observe and reinforce their cease-fire and the cessation of arms supplies.

The decision by the SNC is seen as a step away from the United Nations peace plan which calls for the effective verification and control of the cease-fire and cessation of foreign arms supplies, which was the position of the Khmer Rouge.

Reference to the UN observers lacked the wording "effective monitoring" which was formerly demanded by the Khmer Rouge and was interpreted yesterday as a major concession by that faction.

In a statement issued after the meeting chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the SNC agreed to ask the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send as soon as possible "observers and advisers of the UN to help reinforce the cease-fire and observe the cessation of arms supplies.

At the opening session of the meeting, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan proposed that the UN send an initial contingent of 700 men to Cambodia by September.

He also proposed that a second contingent of about 2,000 men arrive in Cambodia by October.

A third contingent composed of a number of UN civilian and military personnel could be sent if the UN Security Council deems it necessary and appropriate to enable the United Nations Transitory Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC) to effectively carry out all aspects of the comprehensive political settlement.

Thai Foreign Ministry Political Department chief Sarot Chawanawirat said that this was the first time that the SNC had made a decision on the issue. But Phnom Penh defence Minister felt that the UN observing the cease-fire and cessation of supplies was an old issue already agreed upon in Peking.

Gen Tie Banh told the BANGKOK POST that he was disappointed that more time was not spent discussing substantive issues.

Concerning demobilisation, the SNC statement said that the Khmer Rouge proposed a reduction to 6,000 men on each side, namely the resistance on the one hand the State of Cambodia on the other.

The remainder of each side's Army would be later demobilised, the statement said.

The statement added that Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen informed the meeting that he cannot accept such an idea and continued to put forward his proposal of a reduction of 40 percent of his Army.

He proposed that the remaining 60 percent would be cantonment under UN supervision.

A Cambodian source explained that Phnom Penh could not accept the figure of 6,000 because the Phnom Penh forces were mainly "in the open" and can easily be monitored and verified but the forces of the Khmer Rouge and the non-communists are guerrilla forces that are easily hidden.

Gen Tie Banh said the Khmer Rouge proposal of a reduction of 6,000 men was not fair.

The percentage proposal includes all of Phnom Penh forces, adding that there are records of these forces and even specifies the type of weapons they have.

He said that the 40 percent reduction figure, which Mr Hun Sen raised on Sunday, was only the starting point of their negotiating position.

If the Khmer Rouge is willing to be flexible it is negotiable, he said, adding that the Khmer Rouge should not close the door and stall the talks.

"We consider that at this meeting (so far) there is no sign of any real progress. What we agreed today, the letter to the UN, is an old issue which we had agreed in Peking.

Sources said the Khmer Rouge feel that using the percentage formula could result in each side having an uneven number of forces remaining because each side does not know exactly how many soldiers the other side has.

The Khmer Rouge are also concerned that other forces of the Phnom Penh Government, such as the police, may be excluded from the reduction because they are not military.

Mr Sarot said that despite the demobilisation stumbling block, some progress was made yesterday.

At least there was agreement on Prince Sihanouk sending a letter to the United Nations for the first time to observe the cease-fire.

On the demobilisation issue, it remains to be seen whether there will be a new formula today acceptable to all sides, Mr Sarot said.

A Chinese diplomat said he was optimistic that today's talks will have more time to discuss substantive issues. The diplomat said he believes that there could be a formula acceptable to all sides.

The relationship between the SNC and the UNTAC, another thorny issue, was touched upon briefly yesterday.

Between Sunday and Monday morning, private consultations were underway regarding the relationship between the SNC and the UN, sources said.

Under the UN plan, the UNTAC would step in if the SNC is unable to reach a consensus on any issue and would retain control on five key ministries, namely Interior, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Information and Finance.

Phnom Penh is opposed to this. Sources said that it was proposed that if a consensus could not be reached Prince Sihanouk would be the final arbitrator in consultation with the UNTAC.

The sources said that the resistance were under the impression that Phnom Penh had agreed to this proposal. The issue was raised during the SNC meeting but Mr Hun Sen immediately interjected saying that he had not thought of the issue.

Informed sources added last night that the Phnom Penh regime submitted its proposed amendments to the UN plan to the French representatives while the Khmer Rouge have submitted a three page letter to Prince Sihanouk.

Sihanouk 'Pessimistic' Over Demobilization Issue

BK2708060391 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, Aug 27 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk Tuesday he was pessimistic on the outcome of peace talks here.

The three-day talks between Cambodia's warring factions which opened on Monday [26 August] focus on a United Nations plan to end the 13-year-old war in the Southeast Asian nation.

Phnom Penh's Vietnam-allied Government and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, which dominates a guerrilla coalition, on Monday put forward broadly diverging proposals on demobilisation of rival forces.

"Following yesterday's discussions I am pessimistic," Prince Sihanouk told reporters.

"On demobilisation, the gap is too wide between the Americans who are insisting for total dismantling, the 40 percent proposed by (Phnom Penh Prime Minister) Mr. Hun Sen, and the Khmer Rouge proposals," he said.

The Khmer Rouge, who previously called for total demobilisation in line with the U.N. blueprint, now want all units disbanded except for 6,000 men on both sides of the war.

"All these remaining forces should be totally demobilised months prior to the beginning of the elecion campaign" ahead of U.N supervised elections in Cambodia, according to a Khmer Rouge release circulated Tuesday.

Phnom Penh has called for 40 percent demobilisation of all forces.

Washington has indicated that it wants only minor changes to the U.N. plan drafted by UN Security Council permanent members—the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

In another sign of hardening of positions, Hun Sen accused the Khmer Rouge of putting up "a new obstacle" to peace with an insistence that elite Phnom Penh Interior Ministry troops be included in the demobilisation.

He was referring to demands in recent days over Khmer Rouge clandestine radio that Phnom Penh special forces codenamed "A-3" be dissolved.

Hun Sen insists that "A-3" are police and should not be included in any demobilisation.

Factions Agree on Sihanouk Final Say

BK2708104491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, Aug 27 (AFP)— Cambodia's warring factions agreed here Tuesday to give the Supreme National Council (SNC) [words indistinct] Prince Norodom Sihanouk final say in the event of disagreement among SNC members, Cambodian sources said.

The SNC agreed that in case of disagreement Prince Sihanouk, Cambodia's former monarch, would be "entitled to make the final decision" after further consultations with SNC members and the special representative of the United Nations during an interim period leading to elections.

Decisions by the SNC, an interim government made up of representatives of all four warring Cambodian factions, must normally be unanimous.

The agreement modifies clauses of a U.N. peace plan drafted by Security Council permanent members under which a U.N. Transitional Authority on Cambodia (UNTAC) was to impose solutions if the SNC could not reach agreement.

The Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's deposed radical Marxist rulers, had wanted UNTAC to to retain this power.

But Phnom Penh, insisting that the SNC, not UNTAC, should have full and overall authority in Cambodia during the interim period had wanted the United Nations to be left out in the event of SNC disagreements.

Phnom Penh had also proposed that disputes would be resolved by a majority of either two-thirds or three-quarters.

Warring Factions Reportedly Agree to UN Meeting

OW2708053791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 27 Aug 91

["Asian News" report by Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Patthaya, Thailand, Aug. 27 KYODO—Cambodia's four warring factions have agreed to meet in New York in September ahead of a United Nations General Assembly session, official sources said Tuesday.

Leaders of the Supreme National Council (SNC) representing all the factions will also meet in Paris in October on their way back from New York and again somewhere in Thailand later, SNC and diplomatic sources said.

The timetable was agreed to during an informal SNC meeting held in Beijing in July, the sources said.

At the meeting, the SNC agreed to send a delegation to the General Assembly, where Cambodia's U.N. seat held by a coalition of three resistance groups opposed to the Phnom Penh Government was vacated last year.

SNC head Prince Norodom Sihanouk will address the Assembly on September 25, the sources said.

Cambodian peace talks entered the second day Tuesday in this Thai seaside resort and gave signs of dragging on through the rest of the year in a dispute over how to dismantle the armed forces of the opposing factions.

On the first day Monday [26 August] of the scheduled three-day SNC meeting, the Phnom Penh Government rejected a resistance proposal to reduce troops by 90 to 95 percent and instead called for a 40 percent cut.

"I have to find a third solution," Sihanouk told reporters as he headed for the second day of talks.

"The best solution is disbanding of all troops," the 68-year-old former Cambodian monarch said. "It is the only solution to have peace."

A U.N.-drafted peace plan calls for complete demobilization but the SNC is headed for a compromise solution by agreeing in principle to leave some armed groups intact until general elections are held.

UN Survey To Determine Cease-Fire Monitoring

BK2708020391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 91 p A2

[Text] The United Nations is waiting for a field report of a survey conducted by its mission inside Cambodia before a decision is made to determine the number of officials who will monitor the cease-fire and a cessation of foreign arms supplies to rival factions in the war-torn country.

Speaking before the inauguration of the meeting of the Cambodia's Supreme National Council, Rafiuddin Ahmed, a special representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said the mission is expected to complete its duties at the "beginning of next month," and then pass the report to the UN Security Council (UNSC) for a final say on the UN monitoring mission.

"The mission will finish its survey at the beginning of next month and will report to the secretary general, and sometime in the course of September it could be possible to come to a conclusion," Ahmed added.

But he stressed that the UN would only have a role to play inside the war-weary nation when there was "a final signature to the comprehensive settlement" from all the Cambodian parties.

Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) agreed at a meeting in June to a general cease-fire and a halt to foreign military assistance. It then entrusted its President, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, to appeal to Perez de Cuellar to dispatch a number of UN personnel to monitor the agreement. The prince last week suggested the UN should send 200 personnel to Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge yesterday said in its opening speech that the dispatch of a contingent of UN personnel to Cambodia "constitutes the most practical measure to expedite the process towards a comprehensive political settlement."

The Khmer Rouge said it considered such a UN move as a sign of an increasing understanding on the part of the UNSC of the Khmer Rouge's position, "which is not to deviate," from the UN peace document.

In the statement, it called for the UN to send three contingents of UN personnel into Cambodia. The first composed of 700 men to arrive in Cambodia next month, and the second contingent of 2,000 men the following month.

The last batch would comprise a number of UN civilians and military personnel which the UNSC deemed as necessary and appropriate to enable the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to carry out effectively all aspects of the agreement.

The Phnom Penh side had in June called on the UN to use its good offices to monitor the situation in Cambodia.

Phnom Penh Defence Minister Gen Tic Banh yesterday expressed similar views to Ahmed saying that his party could not give a specific number of the required UN monitoring mission as there were "many technical aspects" that have to be taken into consideration.

He said Phnom Penh "might" accept the number provided by the United Nations. "This question (of number) would rest on the duties the UN monitoring mission would have to shoulder. We have first to let them propose the figure and we would consider it."

Japan

Further on Reaction to Events in Soviet Union

Bush, Kaifu Confer

OW2608160891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1543 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and U.S. President George Bush conferred by telephone Monday on how the West should respond to the dramatic developments in the Soviet Union, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official said the two leaders had an "important" discussion regarding financial assistance to the Soviet Union but declined to elaborate.

Kaifu and Bush agreed that the issue of aid should be discussed by representatives of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries when they meet in London on Thursday, the official said.

Japan and the United States have been under pressure from European nations to be more forthcoming on aid following last week's failed coup attempt and the accelerated changes taking place in the Soviet Union.

In the 25-minute phone call, the leaders of the two economic powerhouses agreed to proceed cautiously with regard to the latest changes in the Soviet Union and stay in close contact, the official said.

Kaifu explained that he is dispatching a special envoy to Moscow to try to ascertain how the dissolution of the Communist Party and other momentous events will affect Japan-Soviet relations.

In a reference to the longstanding dispute over four islands off Hokkaido claimed by Japan, Kaifu said it is necessary to keep a close watch on developments, the official said.

The official said Bush welcomed the special envoy as a "good step."

The pair also discussed plans to move toward recognizing the three Baltic states—Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

It was the third time the two leaders have talked since news broke a week ago that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had been ousted.

Gorbachev resumed his post three days later but has been substantially weakened as citizens have demonstrated strong support for popular Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Kaifu also spoke briefly with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who is visiting Bush at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Mulroney said he agreed with Kaifu and Bush on the importance of coordinating policy among the G-7 nations.

The G-7 is comprised of the United States, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Canada, and Japan.

Tokyo 'Very Concerned' at 'Friction'

OW2708105191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Japan is "very concerned" at the emergence of friction among the various republics of the Soviet Union as it edges closer toward disintegration, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"The Japanese Government is watching with great concern as to what kind of direction this developing situation will take," spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters.

"We hope that despite these differences of opinion, peaceful means of resolving them will be found," he said.

He was referring to statements Monday by Russian Federation officials that Russia has territorial claims against secessionist-minded republics such as the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, which it would raise if they left the Soviet Union.

Ukraine and Belorussia have joined the three Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—in declaring independence.

Also moving toward declarations of independence are Moldavia and Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan, meanwhile, has called for a loose confederation of republics, without a central parliament.

Foreign Ministry sources said they are concerned about a situation developing along the lines of war-torn Yugoslavia, though on an incomparably larger scale.

U.S. President George Bush said Monday while the U.S. stands for the principle of self-determination, he does not want "to be part of making a mistake that might contribute to some kind of anarchy inside the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, Watanabe said Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito has arrived in Moscow, where he is scheduled to meet with officials of the Soviet and Russian Federation Governments before returning to Japan on Friday.

Watanabe said Saito would first meet with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev.

Japan will also send Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada to attend a meeting in London on Thursday of high-level representatives of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations, where their response to the Soviet situation will dominate the agenda.

The G-7 countries are Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

Officials Cautious About Trade

OW2608163691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Top Japanese government officials agreed Monday that Japan should exercise caution before going ahead with full-scale economic aid to the Soviet Union.

In a meeting in the Diet between government and ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the government also indicated its readiness to recognize the independence of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.

Government officials said Japan would take its cues from the U.S. and other leading Western countries before granting recognition.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto indicated earlier in the day that Japan will establish diplomatic relations with the three Baltic republics soon after they achieve independence.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said while he welcomes "perestroyka from the bottom," relations between the Soviet Union and the republics remain unstable and that Tokyo should carefully monitor them.

Kaifu said he will send Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito to the Soviet Union to study the situation there.

Takeo Nishioka, chairman of the LDP's Executive Council, also welcomed the great change in the Soviet Union but said Tokyo should be cautious in extending economic assistance to Moscow.

Foreign Minster Taro Nakayama said he is keeping an eye on how the changes in the Soviet Union affect Asian and African countries and that he will strengthen the information collecting system and handle the issue cautiously.

Business Leaders on Baltic States

OW2608214391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Business leaders expressed support Monday for Japan's readiness to recognize the three Baltic states' independence from the Soviet Union.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a news conference earlier the same day the government plans to recognize Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania when they become independent of Moscow.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the government's policy is reasonable.

Hiraiwa expressed hope that political and economic order will be restored in the Soviet Union through the conclusion of a new Union Treaty.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), said in view of the historical background, the movement toward independence of the three republics cannot be stopped.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, said it would be impossible for the Kremlin to keep the three republics as members of the Soviet Union.

He predicted the republics would maintain an economic alliance with Moscow because economic independence would be difficult for them.

Kiev Official Remarks on Situation During Coup

OW2708123191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Kyoto, Aug. 27 (KYODO)—A Kiev City Council member said here Tuesday the Ukrainian capital was close to being attacked by the Soviet military during the abortive coup last week.

Maxim Vitalyevich Striha told a news conference at Kyoto's Municipal Office that Kiev had obtained a copy of a secret military document ordering an attack on the city. He said the city had received the copy immediately after the coup occurred.

"We had prepared to set up barricades, but we escaped from the attack since the coup failed three days after the outbreak," he said.

Striha is visiting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of sister- city affiliation between Kyoto and Kiev.

He said two-thirds of Communist Party members in the Ukraine favored breaking away from the Soviet Union when the republic's parliament declared independence Saturday.

He said the Ukrainian Communist Party will break up in the future and organize a new democratic party.

MITI Minister Announces Renewed G-7 Talks

OW2708033191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Officials of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations will discuss direct aid to Soviet republics in a meeting this week in the wake of the failed Soviet coup d'etat, International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao told reporters Tuesday.

Representatives from Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy will open talks in London on Thursday to coordinate the G-7's response to the Soviet crisis.

Nakao told a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting that the officials will review the six-point agreement on global economic and financial issues reached at the G-7 summit in London in July and will also discuss Soviet energy issues, conversion of the Soviet military industry to civilian production, and direct aid to Soviet republics.

Nakao said his ministry will send a representative to the talks.

Trading Firms Avoid USSR Federal Corporations

OW2708075891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Major Japanese trading companies are choosing local enterprises over federal corporations in trade with the Soviet Union, as Soviet republics clamor for independence, trading company officials said Tuesday.

Some Japanese companies are offering trade know-how to their Soviet counterparts to help them send goods to Japan without going through the Soviet National Export Organization.

Other Japanese companies are switching from federal to local Soviet banks to hale their trade settlements.

The move by traders away from official channels came as the Japanese Government began considering whether to recognize independence of Soviet republics from their central government.

Sumitomo Corp. is one of several Japanese companies offering trade and marketing information to Soviet companies.

Sumitomo officials say they plan to establish a joint-venture company with two Soviet coal exporters. One called Voscoal will be capitalized with 180,000 rubles (14 million yen) and jointly owned by Sumitomo and Soviet companies Vostochniy Port and Oblkemerovougol, Sumitomo officials added.

Vostochniy Port controls the Soviet Far East port of the same name while Oblkemerovougol runs the second-largest soviet coal mine in Kuznetsk.

Sumitomo officials also say Voscoal is expected to export between 100,000 to 500,000 tons of coal a year to Japan.

In the past, Soviet national trade corporations have exclusively handled such Soviet coal exports.

With the Soviet Union moving toward a market economy, Soviet coal producers now set their own export quotas and are pushing their own exports.

But the enterprises lack personnel familiar with trade practices, and therefore have trouble expanding trade, Japanese traders said.

In the past the Bank of External Economic Affairs has been the only Soviet foreign exchange bank, exclusively handling trade settlements and providing credit for foreign trade.

The Russian Republic and other republics, however, are moving to set up their own foreign exchange banks.

Nissho Iwai Corp. has already switched from the Soviet foreign exchange bank to Russian Republic banks to settle trade accounts with the Soviet Far East region.

USSR Returns Articles of Deceased POW's

OW2708024091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Magadan, Soviet Union, Aug. 27 KYODO—The Soviet Union has turned over to Japan the belongings of deceased Japanese prisoners of war captured by the Soviet Red Army around the final days of World War II, Japanese Government officials said Tuesday.

The 37 items once used by the prisoners were found in the coffins of six near-perfectly preserved corpses of Japanese soldiers which were unearthed in July by Soviet construction workers at a construction site in the eastern Siberian city of Magadan, the officials from the Ministry of Health and Welfare said.

The construction site was probably on a site used as a burial ground for prisoners of war who died while working as forced labor, the officials said.

The ministry officials were sent to Magadan to determine the identities of the unearthed bodies.

Magadan lies just south of the Arctic Circle at 60 degrees latitude and is about 1,500 kilometers north of Wakkanai at the northern tip of Hokkaido.

The city's almost year-round freezing temperatures helped preserve the bodies.

Among the articles handed over to the officials were collar patches used by Japanese Imperial Army and Navy troops fighting Chinese forces in the 1930s and 1940s.

Although the Soviets handed over such items as belt buckles and gold tooth casings, the officials failed to find personal articles that can help identify the dead, the officials said.

According to various testimony from former prisoners in Siberian labor camps who returned to Japan, the Soviet Red Army ordered Japanese soldiers in captivity to remove military insignia from their uniforms soon after detention.

Judging from the fact that the bodies in Magadan were found wearing the insignia in the coffins, they probably died very soon after they were captured by the Red Army, the officials said.

Magadan city authorities had already reburied the unearthed bodies when the Japanese officials arrived at the city.

It is hard to arrange re-examinations of the bodies, the officials said.

The officials decided to bring the articles back to Japan, but leave the bodies in the Soviet Union.

Nakayama Meets ROK Vice Foreign Minister

OW2608214491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Japan and South Korea are confident the recent turn of events in the Soviet Union will improve prospects for peace and stability on the divided Korean Peninsula, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

Officials said the issue was discussed in a half-hour meeting between Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and visiting South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chon-ha.

Nakayama was quoted as saying Japan thinks Mikhail Gorbachev's moves to dissolve the Soviet Communist Party will help spread the values of freedom and democracy.

He said it important for Japan and South Korea to keep in close communication amid such momentous changes.

Yu, who arrived in Japan on Monday on a four-day official visit, said he thinks the new situation in the Soviet Union could spur Pyongyang to adopt more open policies, according to officials.

But Yu reportedly added it is difficult to accurately predict the future, so Seoul will have to carefully watch how things evolve, he said.

Officials said Nakayama promised that Tokyo will take Seoul's various stances and concerns into consideration when it enters the fourth round of Japan-North Korea normalization talks in Beijing on August 30-31.

He said Japan will keep in mind the importance of its relations with South Korea and the necessity of contributing to the achievement of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Labor Ministry To Open Office in Brazil

OW2408214691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 (KYODO)—Japan's Labor Ministry will open an office in Sao Paulo, Brazil, next year to assist Latin Americans of Japanese descent who are coming to Japan to work, ministry officials said Saturday. The office will provide information on Japanese labor practices and legal procedures to such prospective migrant workers, the officials said.

It will also help them find jobs in Japan to help them from falling victim to so-called "labor brokers" who retain part of their wages as commission and subject them to other abuses, the officials said.

They said nearly two-thirds of Latin Americans who come to Japan to work do so through labor brokers.

An estimated 150,000 people from South American countries now work in Japan, about 80 percent of them Japanese-Brazilians.

Portuguese-language information on Japanese enterprises looking for workers from Latin America will be made available at the office, and Spanish-language brochures will be added in the future.

Under the revised immigration law, enacted in June last year, the Japanese Government will issue working visas to Japanese-South Americans down to the third generation.

Finance Ministry Remarks on Securities Scandal

OW2608123191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—The Finance Ministry said Monday the "big four" brokerage houses should voluntarily report a kickback list to the ministry if they have made compensation paybacks to big clients even after April 1990.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, director of the ministry's Securities Bureau, told the House of Councilors Budget Committee the four firms have denied paying any such compensation in the year to March 31 this year.

"But if our special investigation into the scandal finds they did make paybacks, we want to request them to release the lists of recipients," he said.

The four brokerages—Nomura Securities Co., Daiwa Securities Co., Nikko Securities Co., and Yamaichi Securities Co.—published in late July lists of more than 200 customers to whom they paid a total of 128.3 billion dollars in the two-and-a-half-year period to March 31, 1990.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto concurred with Matsuno, saying the four companies "should voluntarily publish (the lists) if they wish to regain public trust in the market."

'Criminal Penalties' Urged

OW2708085091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0647 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 (KYODO)—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Tuesday told the House of Councillors' Budget Committee that the Finance Ministry was consulting with other ministries and agencies on a proposal to impose criminal penalties on brokerage clients, often major institutional investors, who receive compensation from securities companies.

The minister was responding to criticism by the Democratic Socialist Party Policy Affairs Committee Vice Chairman, Akihisa Terasaki. Terasaki rapped the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)'s legislators for demanding that the Finance Ministry drop its proposal of criminal penalties for recipients of compensation.

The ministry has argued that unless the government legislates provisions penalizing both givers and recipients of compensation, a proposed amendment would lack the legal power to prevent the recurrence of such payments.

Quoting Saturday's press reports on the LDP members' opposition to proposed legislation imposing criminal penalties on recipients, Terasaki demanded that the government incorporate the legal clause in an amendment to the Securities and Exchange Law.

Hashimoto's remarks followed Justice Minister Megumu Sato, who earlier in the day demanded the legislation of the criminal penalty clause.

Sato told a press conference that administrative guidance and ethical provisions were inadequate to prevent a recurrence of compensation payments to clients. He said that both brokerage houses and clients should face criminal penalties for compensation practices.

Meanwhile, Terasaki criticized the Finance Ministry for failing to impose curbs on brokerages' loss-covering practices after ministry investigators discovered the unfair practices as early as 1988.

He criticized the ministry for being too lenient on the unfair business practices of the brokerages and for knowingly ignoring the brokerages' breach of ministry directives banning such compensation.

In reply, Nobuhiko Matsuno, director general of the ministry's Securities Bureau, said, "The ministry instructed brokerages to stop loss-coverings after it found the practices in a probe initiated in January, 1988. However, the reimbursements continued for two years after that."

"We expected the brokerage houses to live up to our administrative guidance as a matter of course," Matsuno said.

He said, "The ministry feels responsibility for failing to ensure that the brokerage houses observe the ministry's instruction."

He added that the ministry is currently investigating whether the brokerages promised in advance to guarantee certain yields on the money their corporate clients entrusted them to invest as discretionary funds in concluding "eigyo tokkin" fund contracts.

Bank Governor Blames Brokers

OW2608121791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Yasushi Mieno on Monday blamed a string of financial scandals involving banks and brokerages on their "unjust business attitude" in pursuing profits by granting excessive loans to finance speculative land and securities deals.

"The heart of the matter in these financial scandals is the unjust business attitude of financial institutions in pursuing profits stemming from a quantitative expansion in loans," Mieno told a House of Councilors Budget Committee session.

Mieno made the remarks in response to questions from Komeito Diet member Kojin Katagami.

Katagami questioned Mieno as to whether the central bank chief regards the central bank's extremely accommodative monetary policy of the late 1980s as triggering a flare-up in land and securities speculation, which economists say sowed the seeds of the financial scandals now rocking the nation.

The BOJ lowered the official discount rate repeatedly to an historic low of 2.5 percent in the later 1980s and maintained an easy money policy for two and a half years under the administration of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the central bank governorship of Satoshi Sumita.

Mieno told the committee session, "I believe successive cuts in Japan's official discount rate (in the late 1980s) also played a major role in fueling the bubble economy (of land and securities speculation) in combination with the influence of the land investment myth."

This myth enabled business and real estate firms to regard land as a secure and profitable area of speculation, and to acquire low- interest loans from financial institutions that were then enjoying the benefits of even lower interest loans by the central bank.

"The central bank has raised the official discount rate five times in recent years (since Mieno took over the governorship) with the aim of alleviating the negative effects of the bubble economy," Mieno said.

He added, "I will conduct monetary policy from now on with the lessons learned from the bubble economy firmly in mind."

Katagami criticized the government for "victimizing ordinary people by depriving them of the opportunities to afford to buy land and houses" as the result of land speculation stemming from its stimulative monetary policy.

"It was too late when the government finally put a brake on speculation with the introduction of a tighter monetary policy," Katagami said.

"At present, Japanese people feel anger and helpless over their inability to buy houses, as the government did not clamp down on financial injustices with the proper monetary policy," he said.

Pressed to comment on the spate of financial scandals, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto replied, "The most serious facet of this problem is that the scandals gave the impression to the Japanese people that they are being victimized by this unfairness."

"The people became aware that brokerages have given special favors to a limited number of privileged people in disregard of small investors and this awareness has dispelled people's trust in the stock market," Hashimoto said.

Katagami urged the government to create an independent financial market watchdog similar to the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) and demand that the government give the emerging body legal authority over violators of new regulations now under consideration on unjust trading practices.

"If the government does not give true independence to a new watchdog organization by ensuring that it has no shadowy links with the financial industry, there will be no essential difference from the current weak supervision system of the Finance Ministry," he said.

Hashimoto remained noncommittal on the proposal to create a completely independent watchdog.

But he reiterated his contention that a U.S. style body like the SEC would not suit the Japanese business community, where various civic disputes are settled by negotiation and consultation among involved parties without bringing each dispute to tribunal.

Finance Ministry To Investigate Banks

OW2608163591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—The Finance Ministry intends to make an inspection of the activities of Fuji Bank and Tokai Bank, two major commercial banks involved in fraud by their staff, ministry officials said Monday.

The inspection, chiefly designed to determine whether measures taken by both banks have been effective in preventing fraud, will be conducted as early as September, the officials said.

The decision came in the wake of the recent disclosure of fraudulent deals by employees at the two banks and Kyowa Saitama Bank, all involved in issuance of false deposit certificates for use as collateral to borrow large sums from other financial institutions.

A senior official at the ministry's Banking Bureau said, however, the planned inspection is similar to one conducted regularly, and differs from the special investigation of the big four securities companies over their involvement in the payback scandal.

But banking sources said it is unusual for the ministry to conduct such an inspection into more than one bank at the same time, adding Fuji Bank would be inspected about half a year earlier than the regular schedule.

A senior official at one major commercial bank said this indicates how seriously the Finance Ministry intends to prevent a repeat of similar fraud cases involving banks.

Finance Minister on Caution on Easing Credit

OW2708024291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Tuesday indicated that the government is still cautious about easing credit.

"I don't believe the government should make any basic change in its economic policy," Hashimoto told a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting.

The labor shortage is showing signs of easing and prices are stable, and personal consumption is still brisk and the capital spending strong, Hashimoto said.

His remarks, which came as the Japanese economy entered its 57th month of expansion in August, catching up with the postwar record posted in the late 1960s, added weight to the Bank of Japan's current position that the economy needs no immediate change in monetary policy.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said last week that the central bank will continue the current monetary policy for the time being.

Finance Minister on Curb on Real Estate Loans

OW2608103191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said Monday in the Diet curbs on real estate-related loans will be continued for the October-December period.

"It is an emergency measure, which cannot be continued endlessly, but its effects have yet to be monitored," Hashimoto told the upper house Budget Committee.

Hashimoto, emphasizing the regulation is not aimed at preventing new development and normal transactions of property, said land prices are declining and the ministry will consider its next steps after watching the effects of the current land policy.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno, who attended the session as a special witness, said the Japanese economy will not stall in view of steady corporate capital investment and personal consumption, though it is slowing down gradually.

Mieno said the central bank will take a cautious stance in implementing monetary policy in order to maintain price stability.

He said the central bank is following the effects of a 0.5-point cut in the official discount rate in July to 5.5 percent per annum, a remark regarded by observers as ruling out the possibility of another key rate cut in the near future.

Mieno admitted the central bank's easy credit policy had been responsible for the so-called "bubble economy," but said it was necessary to tide over the drastic appreciation of the Japanese yen after an agreement by the Group of Seven (G-7) monetary powers to reduce Japan's bloated trade surplus.

Defense Force Takes Delivery of Helicopter

OW2608091491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Nagoya, Aug. 26 KYODO—Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) took delivery of the first locally-made antisubmarine helicopter Monday from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.

The SH-60J helicopter, a modified version of the SH-60B produced by Sikorsky of the United States, will be assigned to the MSDF's air base in Atsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture, the company said.

The company said the three-seat SH-60J is equipped with a variety of electronic equipment suitable to Japan's geographic and geologic features.

The company said the helicopter will gradually replace 167 HSS-2B helicopters currently in service. It said about 50 aircraft suitable for use on ships will also be produced.

Mitsubishi makes Sikorsky helicopters under a license agreement with the U.S. aircraft maker.

Toyota To Co-Host U.S. Semiconductors Forum

OW2708085191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Nagoya, Aug. 27 (KYODO)—Toyoto Motor Corp. said Tuesday it will join eight of its major electronics parts suppliers in hosting a forum for U.S. semiconductor manufacturers, in a move to increase "design-in" opportunities for foreign makers.

Design-in means the inclusion of semiconductor makers from the design stage to product development, officials said.

The group, called the semiconductor procurement expansion committee, will meet with 15 American companies, including Texas Instruments Inc. and Motorola Inc., at a hotel in San Diego, California, from September 16 to 18, the officials said.

Toyota and its suppliers, including Nippondenso Co. and Aisin Seiki Co., aim to increase purchases of electronics parts this year to 4.4 billion yen—roughly double the amount of last year.

The U.S. Government has recently pressured Japan to get its automakers to boost imports of U.S. made car parts to help solve the U.S. trade deficit.

The forum will provide technical presentations on new and future products for use in the automobile industry, officials said.

Toyota and its suppliers will also present a list of semiconductor devices to U.S. makers where "design-in" opportunities or joint development is planned.

The overall aim is to include more U.S. semiconductor manufacturers from the product development stage, officials said.

Toyota has sent procurement missions to the U.S. twice since the committee was set up in March 1989.

It has purchased a variety of general custom-use devices and promoted design-in activities.

Fujitsu To Boost 1-Megabit DRAM Output

OW2608005991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 26 KYODO—Fujitsu Ltd. will boost its monthly production of one-megabit dynamic random-access memory (DRAM) chips from two million to 2.5 million within this year at its plant in the United States, a leading industrial daily reported Monday.

The increased production at the plant in Gresham, northwest Oregon, is intended to meet growing local demand for the chips, the NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN said.

If successful, Fujitsu will be the first Japanese chip maker to have integrated production reaching 2.5 million chips a month at an overseas plant, it said.

Mongolia

Small Hural Issues Statement on Soviet Coup

OW2708090991 Ulaanbaatar Radio Ulaanbaatar in English 0910 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] An extraordinary session of the State Small Hural, which has been called in connection with the extraordinary situation in Mongolia that emerged as a result of the recent events in the Soviet Union, has issued a statement. It says that the latest developments in the USSR have confirmed that the process of perestroyka is irreversible and the attempts to turn back the historical processes are vain.

Forming of the State Emergency Committee in the USSR is characterized in the document as an adventure of a (?bunch of partyists) who made an attempt to supress democracy by anticonstitutional and violent ways. The State Small Hural condemns the government newspaper ARDYN ERH and Mongolian radio and television, which had published and broadcast the documents issued by the State Emergency Committee of the Soviet Union in (?full) [words indistinct]. The statement notes these information organs did not provide the public with the thorough information about the recent events in the USSR.

The statement also expresses the Mongolian parliament's readiness to make every effort in creating the legal bases for ensuring the irreversibility of the process of perestroyka, democratization, and for national security in Mongolia as soon as possible.

The State Small Hural called on all the progressive political forces and the population of this country to ensure the unity of democratic forces and high [words indistinct] of vigilance.

Small Hural Sends Congratulations to USSR

OW2708075991 Ulaanbaatar Radio Ulaanbaatar in English 0910 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] The State Small Hural, the parliament of Mongolia, has sent a telegram of congratulations on the victory over the reactionary forces to the Supreme Council of Russia. The telegram underlines the decisive role of the Russian parliament in fighting out freedom and democracy, and defending the Soviet Constitution in the recent critical situation in the Soviet Union.

The telegram also stresses full confidence in that overall ties and cooperation between Mongolia and Russia will be furthermore strengthening and developing.

PRC President Yang Shangkun Arrives 26 Aug

OW2708073091 Ulaanbaatar Radio Ulaanbaatar in English 0910 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] President of the People's Republic of China Yang Shangkun arrived in Mongolia on August 26th at the invitation of Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat. President Yang Shangkun will pay a five-day official and friendly visit to Mongolia. A number of documents are expected to be signed during this visit, including agreements on bilateral trade, economic relations, and [words indsitinct].

This is the first official visit of the Chinese state leader to the Mongolian People's Republic. President Yang Shangkun has arrived with Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, Minister of Foreign Economy and Trade Li Lanqing, Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei, and Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Zhang Delin.

The Chinese delegation has been welcomed at the Bayantuhaa Airport in Ulaanbaatar by Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, Vice President and Chairman of the State Small Hural Gonchigdorj, Vice Premier Purebdorj, Foreign Minister Gombosuren, Defense Minister Jadambaa, Finance Minister Badzarhuu, Minister of Trade and Industry Bayarbaatar, Mongolian Ambassador to China Oldzboy, and other officials.

Arrival Statement Released

OW2608065391 Beijing XINHUA in English 0626 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 26 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun said his visit to Mongolia would contribute to the promotion of understanding, friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples and to the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries.

He made the remarks in a written statement released upon his arrival at the Bayant-Uhaa Airport in Ulaanbaatar today.

In the statement, President Yang said he was very happy to be here on an official goodwill visit to the "beautiful Mongolian People's Republic." He extended his noble respects and cordial regards to the Mongolian Government and people.

Under the leadership of the Mongolian Government, he said, "the industrious and ingenious Mongolian people have strived to develop their national economy and made many achievements in national construction and the improvement of people's life."

"I am very happy to have the opportunity to see for myself the construction achievements of Mongolia and learn about the life of the Mongolian people," he said.

Speaking of the profound traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Mongolia, the Chinese president said that through the common efforts of the two sides, the Sino-Mongolian relations have in recent years been restored and developed in an all-round way. For this, he expressed his satisfaction and happiness.

In the statement, President Yang said he was looking forward to exchanging views with his Mongolian counterpart Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat on the Sino-Mongolian relations and international issues of common concern.

North Korea

South Machine-Gun Firing in DMZ Denounced

SK2708122491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1110 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] The South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation when they fired a number of large-caliber machine guns at our civil police sentry post in the DMZ.

At around 1420 today, 10 armed hooligans of the puppet army set up 12.7-mm large-caliber machine guns in the DMZ on the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] southwest of (Oungsan), Changdo County in Kangwon Province. They built combat positions and then fired at our civil police sentry post.

A number of bullets the South Korean puppet army's armed hooligans fired fell in areas where our side's civil policemen were carrying out their duties, thus seriously threatening the safety of our civil policemen.

In addition, at around 1930 yesterday the South Korean puppets fired large-caliber guns at the military police in the DMZ east of MDL Marker No. 0270 in the west frontline at our civil police sentry post on the other side. Then at 1940 they fired large-caliber guns at our military police in the DMZ southeast of the MDL Marker No. 0325 in the west frontline at our civil police sentry post. Thus they committed a hostile act.

The South Korean puppets' shooting did not develop into armed clashes between the two sides only because our civil police did not take countermeasures but demonstrated a high degree of self-control.

This reckless military provocation, which was committed to coincide with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets' continual frantic and frenzied ground and aerial war exercises throughout South Korea and along the MDL, is the rascals' premeditated provocative maneuver to artificially aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean puppets should realize the consequences of such a reckless military provocation and should not run wild.

Document on South Security Agency's 'Crimes'

SK2408113891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] issued a white paper today on the crimes of the "Security Planning Board" (SPB) of South Korea, the headquarters of anti-communist plots and fascist repression.

The puppet SPB is the backbone of the "security-oriented rule" in South Korea, a vicious intelligence agency and a most heinous tool of human rights violations.

The white paper says, the "SPB" is an almighty tyrant because it performs both the functions of intelligence and investigation.

With intelligence and investigation integrated, an objective investigation based on correct intelligence is ruled out, but a "case" is fabricated, if necessary, through an "investigation" based on false "intelligence".

The "SPB", going far beyond the functions of an intelligence and investigation agency, "lords it over as an organ which controls political, administrative, judicial, diplomatic, economic, and education affairs and the issue of the reunification of the North and the South. It forms and manipulates a political party, if necessary, rigs the elections and engages itself in an operation to disunite an opposition party without hesitation." (MIN-JUNG SHINMUN newspaper, April 22, 1988)

No Tae-u uses the almighty "SPB" as a tool for propping up the power.

The "SPB" has branches in all provinces and cities and chapters or resident agents in counties and sub-counties and agents in all places ranging from the "National Assembly" to administrative and press organ, universities and colleges and enterprises, resorting to all sorts of arbitrariness and outrages.

The number of the agents of the "SPB" is top secret, but "collection of interpellations" of the "National Assembly" of South Korea put it at 370,000.

The intelligence activities of the "SPB" are conducted through various despicable methods such as manipulation of field agents, surveillance, shadowing, eavesdropping and examination of postal matters.

By collecting intelligence, the "SPB" makes "surveillance book" for every one to brutally suppress the people.

The main activities of the "SPB" are anti-communist plots to suppress and stifle the pro-reunification democratic forces.

The "SPB" fakes up a series of monstrous political cases a year and harshly punishes progressive democratic organisations and patriotic democrats, branding them as "enemy-benefiting organisations" and "forces seeking to overthrow the system."

A typical example is its intrigues to stifle Chondaehyop.

The "SPB" published a case of the "group for the promotion of national reunification" in March, alleging that Chondaehyop is "manipulated behind the scene" by this "enemy-benefitting organisation."

The "SPB" alleged that this organisation induced Chondaehyop to dispatch coed Yim Su-kyong to "the North in secrecy" and "wirepulled" all the struggles and the movement for independence, democracy and reunification conducted by Chondaehyop.

The anti-North intelligence of the "SPB" is the height of its vicious and reactionary nature.

In an attempt to realise the dream of "unification by prevailing over communism" and "unification through absorption", the "SPB" is resorting to hideous acts, abusing the North-South dialogue.

The "SPB" instructed the reporters of the South side to buy as many commodities of the North as possible while visiting the North and used them for "estimation of the economy of the North" and false propaganda. (South Korean monthly WOLGAN CHOSON No. 9, 1990)

It was brought to light that the "SPB" instigated some young people of East and West Europe to hold rallies calling for restoration of human rights and democratisation during the world festival of youth and students held in Pyongyang in 1989. It also spread a false information through media that it would land a terrorist group of the South on the east coast of the North to disturb the Pyongyang Festival. (South Korean monthly WOLGAN CHOSON No. 9, 1990)

As seen above, the "SPB" is a den of criminals who leave no stone unturned in its bid to prolong the military dictatorship in South Korea and hinder the reunification of the country.

The South Korean authorities must disband the anti-democratic, anti-reunification repressive machines including the "SPB" and unconditionally and immediately release all those who have fallen victims to the anti-communist plots.

The white paper expresses the belief that the governments, political parties, and public organisations of all countries, international organisations and people that cherish human dignity and freedom and democratic rights will pay a due attention to the human rights violations and the separatist acts committed in South Korea under the "security-oriented rule" and extend active support to the South Korean people's righteous struggle.

Foreign Ministry Calls on U.S. for Negotiations

SK2708003891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 26 Aug 91

["United States and South Korean Authorities Should Come to Negotiating Table With DPRK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)— If they truly want the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the United States and the South Korean authorities should come to the negotiating table with us at an early date. The negotiation would open a bright prospect for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said this in his statement to the press August 26.

Recalling that the U.S. State Department did not take a negative stand, but took a positive stand on the new proposal for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula put forward by the DPRK Government on July 30 and the South Korean "Foreign Ministry" through its spokesman agreed to discuss our proposal, though conditional, the statement goes on:

The United States and the South Korean authorities recognized our principled stand and demand for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. This makes us consider that some changes are taking place in their stand of persistently opposing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Considering that the rather affirmative approach of the United States to our proposal might create a possibility of negotiation on converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, we deem it fortunate.

The United States, being the very one which has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea and their owner, is under direct obligation to take such go-ahead steps as removing the nuclear danger from the Korean peninsula and withdrawing nuclear weapons from there.

Thinking that the North and South of Korea should give top priority to the national interests, transcending the differences in ideology and system, and agree upon turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and declare this, we once again state that we are fully ready to have negotiation on this problem with the South Korean side any time and at any level.

Japanese Lawyers Delegation Hosts Reception

SK2408051291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The delegation of Japanese lawyers and public figures who are defending the human rights of Korean residents in Japan hosted a reception at Pyongyang Koryo Hotel Friday upon concluding its Korea visit.

Invited there were Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and officials concerned.

The members of the delegation led by Rokuro Kitayama, ex-chairman of the Japan Lawyers Federation, were present.

Speeches were exchanged at the reception.

Japanese Young Men's Delegation Arrives 24 Aug

SK2408111991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Council of Young Men's Association of Japan headed by its president Mikio Aoki arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee.

Delegation, Chon Leave for Talks With Japan

SK2708101991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 27 Aug 91

["DPRK Delegation Leaves for Inter-governmental Talks for Normalization of Korea-Japan Diplomatic Relations"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol left here today to participate in the 4th round of inter-governmental full-dress talks for the normalization of the DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations to be held in Beijing.

Visiting PRC Delegation Meets Kim Il-song

SK2408105091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received visiting head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Zhu Liang and his entourage.

Present on the occasion were Secretary Kim Yong-sun and vice-director of a department Kim Yang-kon of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Chiang Zhengcai.

President Kim Il-song had a warm and friendly talk with the guests.

Zhu Liang presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the guests.

Brings Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK2508084791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A gift for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C. [Central Committee], Communist Party of China, on a visit to Korea was handed to Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, by Zhu Liang.

Minister Kim Yong-nam Meets Chinese Counterpart

SK2708104491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Beijing on August 24 on his way to participate in the foreign ministers' conference of nonaligned countries due to be held in Ghana.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on the friendly relations between Korea and China and other matters of common concern.

Consulate General in Nakhodka Holds Film Show

SK2408064991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean GMT 91

[Text] Our country's consul general in Nakhodka in the Soviet Union arranged a film show on the 46th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation at the International Debate Club on 14 August. (Ustinov), chairman of the Nakhodka City Soviet, responsible officials of the local party and government institutions and enterprises, a representative from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Soviet war veterans, and military commanders were invited to the film show. The consul general and other officials of our country's consulate in Nakhodka attended. Our country's documentaries "Korea's Folklore" and "The Concrete Wall Is the Symbol of Division and Confrontation" were shown.

SKNDF Leader in Havana Views 22d Anniversary

SK2508093791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—Yi Chong-sang, chief of the mission of the National Democratic Front of South Korea [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) in Havana, called a press conference on August 21 on the occasion of the 22nd founding anniversary of Hanminjon.

Addressing the conference, Yi Chong-sang said that Hanminjon announced its birth to the world on July 27, 1985, but it has a history of 20-odd years. The road covered by Hanminjon is linked to the history of the people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, he pointed out.

Hanminjon, he continued, is a party which represents and defends the interests of the nation most firmly, and a patriotic vanguard which takes the immortal chuche idea as its guiding idea and, on its basis, has built its organizational and ideological foundations and conducted all its activities.

The will of the people to make 1995 a year of reunification is sure to be realized, Yi Chong-sang said, declaring: Hanminjon, together with the people, will accomplish the cause of the anti-U.S. national liberation and achieve the social democratization and national reunification.

thus fully discharging its noble historical mission as a patriotic vanguard of the South Korean people.

German, Ecuadoran, Delegations Arrive 23 Aug

SK2408051991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Gas Project Company of Germany led by its managing director Hoffmann Dieter and Luis Escobar, president of the Federation of Associations of Professors of the Central University of Ecuador, arrived here on Friday.

Earlier, home-visiting groups of Korean residents in the Soviet Union arrived.

Kim Il-song Receives Outgoing Egyptian Envoy

SK2408111191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Bahgat Ibrahim Disuqi, Egyptian ambassador e.p. to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

Present on the occasion were vice-minister of foreign affairs [name indistinct] official of the embassy [word indistinct] Arab Republic of Egypt.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

The ambassador presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Mozambican Leader

SK2408111591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Joaquim Alberto Chissano upon the successful conclusion of the sixth congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and his reelection as president of the party.

Comrade Kim Il-song said that the reelection of Joaquim Alberto Chissano as president of the Frelimo Party was an expression of deep trust and expectation of the entire party members and the Mozambican people in him.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples forged in the common struggle for independence against imperialism will further consolidate and develop in the future, he sincerely wished the president greater success in his responsible work for the strengthening development of the Frelimo Party and the construction of a new society.

Diplomatic Relations With Seychelles Viewed

SK2408104291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 24 Aug 91

["15th Anniversary of Establishment of Korea-Seychelles Diplomatic Relations"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Seychelles.

The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Seychelles signified an important occasion in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the article says, and continues:

Though Korea and Seychelles are far away from each other geographically, their peoples are linked by the bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and present-day aspirations and are advancing hand in hand along the road of independence against imperialism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples are now developing favorably in accordance with their common interests and the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

The Seychellois people are striving to consolidate the independence of the country and build a new life.

In the past they have made great strides forward on the road of independence against imperialism under the leadership of President France Albert Rene.

The Seychellois Government is adhering to its principled stand in spite of pressure from international reactionary forces.

Seychelles opposes imperialist domination and interference and is endeavouring to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The people of Seychelles express support and solidarity for our just proposals and struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

We will strive, in the future, too, to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation with them.

Journalists Committee Holds News Conference

SK2408052591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The preparatory committee for the consultative meeting of the presidents of journalist organizations in Asia and Oceania called a press conference at the People's Palace of Culture Friday upon the conclusion of the meeting.

Present at the conference were Aleksandr Angelov, second vice-president of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] who is a plenipotentiary of the IOJ, and T. Monhnjargal, vice-president of the IOJ.

The chairman of the preparatory committee addressed the press conference.

Noting that the consultative meeting successfully held in Pyongyang was an important assembly of historical significance in the development of the journalist movement in the Asian and Oceanian regions, he told reporters that the participants in the meeting unanimously stressed the need to set up the IOJ Asian and Oceanian regional Secretariat.

Informing them that delegates decided to have the Secretariat in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and agreed to hold its opening ceremony in early October, he referred in detail to the mechanism, function and role of the Secretariat and its action program.

We declare at home and abroad that the Pyongyang Secretariat will begin its work as from today, he added.

Questions were put by reporters at the conference.

Delegates Leave for Nonaligned Ministers Meeting

SK2408053091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, left here today to participate in a meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned states scheduled in Ghana.

It was seen off at the airport by Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and a councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song Thanks Delivered to Manufacturers

SK2408035491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song did the benevolent favor of expressing thanks to the entire working class of the 5 October Automation General Plant and the Lighting Equipment Complex for their having set examples in manufacturing plant facilities for the construction of a new chemical base in Hamhung District. The entire working class of the 5 October Automation General Plant and the Lighting Equipment Complex, which had the honor of receiving the great leader's warm thanks, is creating new miracles and innovations in production by operating every facility at full capacity to repay the father leader's ever-growing benevolence and love with loyalty.

Meetings took place in the plants to deliver the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's thanks. The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song's portrait was hung at each meeting place. Such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the honorable Workers Party of Korea" were displayed there.

Choe Mun-son, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other pertinent officials attended the meetings with the workers of the plants. The thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were delivered at the meetings amid the thunderous clapping and applause. [passage omitted]

'700' Senior Middle Graduates Volunteer To Work

SK2408035291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 10 Aug 91

[Excerpts] Approximately 700 senior middle school graduates have volunteered to work at the Komdok Mining Complex.

Senior middle school graduates in various places who have grown and studied amid the benevolent love of the party and the leader without envying anything in the world are filled with an ardent desire to go to work sites for socialist construction, have their ideals blossom, and enjoy happiness. Approximately 700 senior middle school graduates from Tanchon City and Wiwon, Hochon, and Toksong Counties in South Hamgyong Province and Songwon County in Chagang Province recently decided to go to the Komdok Mining Complex, a renowned nonferrous metals production base, and uphold the party by producing lead and zinc. Upon hearing a report on their decision, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly assessed it and extended warm love and favors to them. [passage omitted]

The 700 senior middle school graduates who had courageously volunteered to work at the Komdok Mining Complex came to the revolutionary capital. They visited Mangyongdae and toured the Chuche Tower, the Arch of Triumph, the West Sea Lockgate, and other grand-scale edifices of the Workers Party era. They attended congratulatory meetings arranged by the youth and students of Pyongyang. During this time, they had the great honor of receiving gifts from the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee. Upon receiving benevolent love and considerations, which can be passed from generation to generation, they more firmly resolved to devote their energy and wisdom to implementing the party's intentions and left for the Komdok Mining Complex on 10 August amid the warm farewells of the youth and students of Pyongyang. The ideals and aspirations of those new-generation young people will blossom wonderfully, and their feats will remain brilliant in the prosperous fatherland.

Youth Labor Achievements for Year Viewed

SK2408103091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—Young people in Korea are making great labour achievements on the occasion of the first youth day (August 28).

According to data available, more than 350,000 young people throughout the country fulfiled their yearly assignments and some 24,600 youths won "the third seven-year plan fulfilment youth torch prize".

Young people have completed the construction of seven small and medium-sized power stations, over 50 youth fish farms, reservoirs, bridges, embankment and other projects in a short span of time. They have also produced quantities of machines and equipment including electric locomotives and coaches, excavators, rock drills and cold compressors.

Kim Chong-il Letter Addresses Youths on Loyalty

SK2708075891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 27 Aug 91

["Comrade Kim Chong-il's letter 'Young Men and Women, Be the Young Vanguard Unfailingly Loyal to the Party and the Leader'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on August 26, 1991, sent a letter to the young people throughout the country and the workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth, who are greeting the first Youth Day.

Follows the full text of the letter:

Today we are greeting the youth day in great excitement and with great joy.

Our party has decided to observe as the Youth Day, the historic day, August 28, 1927, when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Young Communist League of Korea in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. His formation of this organization was an epoch-making event in the development of the communist movement and the youth movement in our country. With the foundation of the Young Communist League of Korea, the Korean communist and youth movements that had grown from the roots of the Down-With-Imperialism Union acquired the powerful vanguard organization of the hard core of revolutionary young neople and developed more vigorously. Marking the day of the epoch-making event in the development of the Korean communist and youth movements in our country as the Youth Day is important in furthering our youth movement by carrying forward the glorious traditions of the Korean communist youth movement established by the great leader, in immortalizing the monumental achievements and exploits accomplished by the young people for their country and nation, and in training the younger generation into reliable heirs to the revolution.

The victorious and glorious course of our revolution which has advanced under the banner of the chuche idea shines with the heroic exploits performed by the young people. Our young men and women have waged an arduous, yet worthwhile struggle in enthusiastic support of the leadership of the party and the leader. In the course of this, they have rendered immortal services that will be remembered long in the history of the country.

Under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the young communists and other young patriots blazed the path of the Korean revolution, defeated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the historic cause of liberating the country. In the course of the sacred struggle for national liberation under his wise leadership, the Korean communist youth movement started, and its glorious traditions were established.

After liberation, under the leadership of the party and the leader our young men and women who inherited the brilliant traditions of the anti-Japanese revolution made a great contribution to the building of a new society of which the people are masters, fighting against the class enemies at home and abroad. In the trying years of the Fatherland Liberation War when the destiny of the country and nation was at stake, our young people, true to the comrade supreme commander's orders, defended the revolutionary achievements with lives and honourably safeguarded the freedom and independence of the country by fully displaying mass heroism. During the arduous postwar years when everything had been reduced to ashes, our young people under the guidance of the party and the leader worked with devotion in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and thus rendered distinguished services in building on this land the powerful socialist state which is independent, self-sufficient and capable of self-reliant defence.

Under the slogan, "When the party is determined, we can do anything!," our young men and women are now displaying their youthful talent and courage in implementing the party's plans. Through their heroic struggle and devoted efforts, many great monumental structures that add lustre to the age of the Workers' Party have been erected on this land, and the socialist motherland continues to develop and prosper. The changes that have taken place in urban and rural communities throughout the country, the greatest changes in many centuries, and our people's happy lives have been brought about by the sweat of the brows of the young people. Our party and our people will not forget their brilliant achievements and services, which will shine long through history.

In the course of the worthwhile struggle for the prosperity of the country and for the people's happiness, the young people's ideological and mental features have changed beyond recognition. With unfailing loyalty to the party and the leader, our young men and women are working devotedly to safeguard and implement the party's lines and policies. Living in the revolutionary age, in the age of struggle, they regard it as the highest honour to dedicate themselves to the chuche revolutionary cause and are devoting all their energy and talent to the fruitful struggle for their country and their fellow countrymen. Under the communist slogan, "One for all, and all for one!" they set great store by their society, collective, organizations and comrades, and work with pride, helping and leading one another forward. They are always confident and optimistic in their struggle, never hesitating and vacillating in whatever difficulty and trial. Our young people are indeed a heroic new generation. They are a great pleasure and pride of our party and our people.

I would like to take this opportunity of the historic day, the first Youth Day, to congratulate and thank warmly, on behalf of the party Central Committee and myself, all the young men and women throughout the country and the workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth who, with a high sense of honour and pride as the Korean youth, are following the party's leadership loyally at all times.

Young people constitute the most vigorous force of the society, and they are the reliable heirs to the revolution.

Youths are full of energy and courage, responsive to new things and strongly enterprising. They are not afraid of whatever difficulty and trial in the struggle to achieve their noble ideals and ambitions. Because of their excellent qualities, they constitute a powerful force that plays the most positive role both in the class struggle to overthrow an outmoded social system and establish a new one and in the work of transforming nature.

Revolution is a noble undertaking to realize the independence of the popular masses. It does not end in the lifetime of a generation; it continues down through generations until it is consummated. In this sense it can be regarded as the process of continual replacements of generations. Apart from the growing, younger generation, the advance of the revolution and its ultimate victory would be inconceivable. Historical experience shows that, when the lifeblood of the revolution is inherited reliably by the younger generation, the revolutionary cause initiated by the party and the leader can be stoutly championed and safeguarded and consummated, and that otherwise it cannot avoid setbacks and failure.

Our revolution which was pioneered by the great leader is being carried forward brilliantly by the younger generation and is advancing vigorously along the road of victory. As long as the younger generation is unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader, our revolution will be able to overcome any storm and trial and will emerge victorious without fail.

Our young people are living in the age of the Workers' Party, the age in which the revolutionary cause of chuche is carried forward and consummated with success. The age of the Workers' Party is a glorious age in which our people under the guidance of respected Comrade Kim Il-song whom they have acclaimed as their great leader for the first time in their history of thousands of years, and under the leadership of the great party, are carrying out the cause of socialism and communism victoriously under the banner of the chuche idea. Our country has now achieved the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses under the banner of the great chuche idea, and is advancing the revolution and construction steadily. It is the most durable and virile socialist country, and as such it is dignified and imposing. It is the greatest honour and happiness for our young people to be born, live and struggle in the age of the Workers' Party, the age of unlimited prosperity of our country and nation. They must cherish a high sense of honour and pride of living in the glorious age of the Workers' Party and fulfil their mission and duty.

Today the honourable duty which has been entrusted to our young people by the times and the revolution is to safeguard strongly the people-centred socialism of our own style and develop it further.

Socialism and communism represent an ideal society of mankind in which the popular masses, free from all manner of exploitation and oppression, enjoy an independent and creative life, as well as the highest aim of the struggle of true revolutionaries and communists.

The socialist cause in our country was pioneered by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the young people of the first revolutionary generation, under the guidance of the great leader. It was inherited and developed brilliantly by the young people of the second revolutionary generation.

The socialist cause which has been developed forcefully by the devoted struggles of the young people of the previous revolutionary generations is being carried forward creditably by the young people of the third and fourth revolutionary generations. The young people of the first and second revolutionary generations rendered distinguished services in national liberation and in building the best, people-centred socialism of our own style in the liberated country; those of the third and fourth revolutionary generations must safeguard and develop it with credit. There is no more important task for our younger generation today than to defend and safeguard our socialist system firmly from the moves of the imperialists and other reactionaries and develop it further.

In order to carry out their noble mission and duty to the times and the revolution, the young people must prepare themselves as ardent revolutionaries, as the young vanguard. "Young men and women, be the young vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader!"—this is the revolutionary slogan under which our young people today must advance. All the young men and women must hold this slogan high and strive to train themselves into the reliable young vanguard of the chuche revolutionary cause.

When I say that our young people must become the young vanguard, I mean that they must stand in the forefront of the struggle, and act as a shock force that champions and safeguards the party and the leader politically, ideologically and with lives in any adversity, supports their leadership loyally, makes the chuche idea their own unshakable conviction and carries through the party's lines and policies to the end.

Unfailing loyalty to the party and the leader is the noblest political and ideological quality that our young people must possess. It is a natural duty and obligation for the young people who grow up into a new revolutionary generation under the care of the party and the leader to fulfil their loyal and filial duty to the party and the leader that ensure the most precious political integrity for them and enable them to add lustre to it. Bearing in mind that fulfilling their loyal and filial duty to the party and the leader is the way to uphold their precious political integrity, the young people must acquire loyalty to them as their revolutionary conviction and obligation. They must acquire a clear understanding of the greatness and benevolence of the party and the leader and learn zealously from the living example of loyalty to the party and the leader that has been displayed highly by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and by our people.

The chuche idea is the sole guiding ideology of our revolution and the lifeblood of our nation. All the revolutionary struggle of our party and our people is the struggle to implement the chuche idea. Our party has given leadership to the revolution and construction in line with the chuche idea, and in this way it has achieved the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary ranks and established an excellent, people-centred socialism of our own style. Only when they are equipped firmly with the chuche idea can the young people become the young vanguard in the true sense and creditably fulfil their mission and duty as reliable heirs to our revolution. They must study the chuche idea harder, understand it in greater depth and implement it thoroughly in and out of work. Young people must solve all problems in our own way as required by the chuche idea. They must not be infected with any element of heterogeneous ideology and way of life.

Our party's lines and policies are the strategy and tactics of our revolution, the application of the chuche idea; they are the absolutely correct guideline for the revolution and construction. Young people must study the party's lines and policies in depth and make them their flesh and bones. They must work and live in line with the great leader's instructions and the party's policies at any place and at any time and champion and carry them out.

The glorious revolutionary traditions established in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the historical roots of our revolution and the lifeblood that ensures its continuity.

It is particularly important for the younger generation with no experience of revolutionary trials to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary traditions. In order to win the ultimate victory of our revolution, the young people, the heirs to the revolution, must equip themselves solidly with the party's revolutionary traditions. They must closely study and learn these traditions through various forms and methods such as the study of the revolutionary history of the great leader and of the reminiscences of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as well as visits to revolutionary battle sites. They must take the greatest pride in the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the leader and firmly defend them and enrich them continually.

A high degree of class consciousness and firm working-class viewpoint is a basic quality of a revolutionary. A man without a high level of class consciousness and a firm working-class viewpoint cannot fight in the interests of the working class and other working masses. The young people must see and judge all social phenomena from the point of view of the working class and on socialist principles; they must clearly understand the aggressive nature of imperialism and the reactionary nature of the exploiting system, and fight them without compromise. They must be staunch particularly in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, having occupied the southern half of our country, impose the tragedy of national division upon our people and are bringing the dark clouds of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Our young people must arm themselves fully with socialist patriotism and become genuine patriots who devote everything to bring honour to their socialist fatherland. Our socialist fatherland is a glorious country established by the great leader and developed by our party; it is the cradle for the life of our people. There is no greater happiness than that of living in the bosom of our socialist fatherland, and no pride can be greater than that of fighting with devotion for this fatherland. An honourable life dedicated to the fatherland will be immortal with the fatherland. The young people must clearly understand how dear their socialist fatherland is and ardently love it; they must fight with single-minded devotion for the prosperity of the fatherland.

The Korean-nation-first idea means the pride and self-confidence in the greatness of the Korean nation; it means a high degree of consciousness and will to add lustre to this greatness. The greatness of a nation consists in the greatness of the leader and of the party, as well as in the superiority of the guiding ideology and of the social system. Only a people who have a great leader, are led by a great party and live under an excellent social system, guided by a great guiding ideology, can become a great people who shape their destiny independently and creatively. Ours is a proud people who have the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are led by the great party and live in the best socialist system, guided by the immortal chuche idea. Our young people must take a great pride in being the Korean nation who are blazing the trail for socialist cause honourably under the banner of the chuche idea; they must uphold the leadership of the party and the leader faithfully and firmly defend the chuche idea at all times and in all places and work hard to display the superiority of our socialist system to the full. The young people should sing the songs about our leader, our party and our socialism, our songs overflowing with national sentiments and live in accordance with the national feelings and preferences of our people.

Collectivism is the intrinsic requirement of man, a social being. It is only among social community that a man can shape his destiny independently and creatively and lead a worthy life with honourable socio-political integrity. The young people must set great store by their organization and collective and love them; they must work with complete devotion in the interests of the collective. They must combat the slightest practices of individualism and bourgeois liberalism and overcome them promptly.

In addition to fully preparing themselves politically and ideologically, the young people must play a vanguard role in the practical struggle for creation and construction, the struggle which is aimed at defending and developing socialism.

Under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—the young people must devote all their youth to the work of creation and construction to develop socialism still further. Youth is a most valuable period in the life of a man. In this period a man starts his struggle to realize his noble ideal and hope with great ambition and enthusiasm. Whether one leads a valuable and worthy life or wastes his life depends on how he spends his young days. One's youth that has passed will not come again. If one is to live honourably without remorse, one must work hard for the party and the leader, for the country and the people in his youthful days.

The young people must be the vanguard and the shock brigade in socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is a noble undertaking to defend and develop socialism and provide a still happier life for our people. The young people are the main force in socialist economic construction and the sites of grand socialist construction are the field of action for the young people. Only when the young people are in high spirits, will the factories, rural communities and construction sites be bursting with enthusiasm, and only when the young people take the lead in production and construction, will continual upsurge and innovations take place in socialist economic construction. The West Sea barrage, the Sunchon vinalon complex, Kwangbok Street and the northern railway and many other monumental structures have been erected to bring honour to the era of the Workers' Party. This has been possible because our young people have come out as one in hearty response to the call of the party and creditably fulfilled their role as the vanguard and shock brigade in socialist economic construction.

It is a matter of honour and pride for our young people to volunteer for work in difficult and arduous fields of socialist economic construction, undertake the main fronts of production and construction and play the role of a vanguard and shock brigade. When called by the party, the young people must take the lead in undertaking whatever difficult task and even go through fire and water. Recently our young people, true to the party's intention, have gone to work in difficult and arduous fields by groups. Such laudable deeds can only be found among our young people. The young people should volunteer for work in difficult and arduous sectors of the national economy such as coal and ore mines, construction sites and tree-cutting grounds as well as rural and fishing villages, and perform great feats in production and construction.

It is the natural duty and proud tradition of our young people to undertake and carry out the construction of major projects planned by the party. With the strategic goal of scaling the high peak of the complete victory of socialism in the 1990s by carrying out the grandiose Third Seven-Year National Economic Plan, our party is concentrating great efforts on the grand construction projects to give precedence to railway transport and improve the basis of key industries such as the power, mining, metallurgical and chemical industries; it expects the young people to undertake a large share in these efforts. The young people must fully display the heroic mettle of the Korean youth once again by taking an active part in the great efforts to erect lasting, monumental structures which will bring honour to the era of the Workers' Party and making new exploits.

In order to play the role of the vanguard and shock brigade in the building of socialist economy, the young people must develop vigorously the youth shock brigade campaign and various other forms of mass movement.

The youth shock brigade campaign is a campaign of loyalty which is aimed at increasing the role of the young people in the efforts to implement our party's plan of socialist economic construction and training them to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche through practical efforts. The young people must participate widely in the youth shock brigade campaign and thus make a positive contribution to socialist economic construction and harden themselves in a revolutionary way.

The main thing in the youth shock brigade campaign is to intensify the activities of the high-speed operation youth shock brigade. The high-speed operation youth shock brigade is a regular, militant labour detachment which implements our party's plan of socialist economic construction in the van; it is an excellent revolutionary school which trains the young people to be the dependable young vanguard of our party in the course of worthwhile practical efforts. It has traversed a glorious road under the leadership of our party and has now grown into a force of young people who are unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader. The organizations of the

League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY] must further strengthen the high-speed operation youth shock brigade and continually intensify its activity as the developing situation demands. The high-speed operation youth shock brigade must fully display its grandeur by carrying out a greater number of major projects to implement our party's plan of grand socialist construction in a better way and at a higher speed; it must make itself the young vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader.

The LSWY organizations must steadily enhance the role of the youth shock brigade by improving the guidance they give to it. At the same time, they must form many new youth shock brigades and send them to major construction projects and other difficult and important projects of production and construction so that the young people will perform feats in the building of socialist economy.

The youth work team movement is a form of collective labour effort aimed at encouraging the young people to play a leading role in production and construction. We must improve the existing youth work teams, youth workshops and youth enterprises and help them to play the leading role in the efforts to ensure steady production and create "the 90's speed." At the same time, we must organize more of them wherever they are needed as the developing situation demands.

We must direct close attention to strengthening the youth sub-work team movement and the youth work team movement in the rural communities. These work teams are communist units of production and life which fully embody the collectivist principle in the rural communities. Strengthening these movements is important in encouraging young people to live in rural communities and thus strengthening the rural positions of socialism and in stepping up the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural. The LSWY organizations must improve the youth sub-work teams and the youth work teams in the rural communities which have been taken loving care of by the great leader so that they become model units. They should organize many new youth sub-work teams and youth work teams in the rural communities to suit the specific situation of the given unit so that the young people will play a leading role in carrying out the three revolutions and in implementing the chuche farming method.

LSWY organizations should further develop the socialist emulation movement, the movement for making machines named after the LSWY, the movement for assisting socialist construction and other mass movements.

The good conduct movement is a communist movement conducted by young people of their own free will to render a help to the country's economic life and make the living environment pleasant; it is a patriotic movement for the society and collective, for the country and the people. Bearing deep in their minds that they are the masters of the country, young people should energetically launch a variety of good conduct movement so as to render an active contribution to the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the people's life.

Young people should be aroused as one to the effort of making their socialist fatherland a people's paradise which is more beautiful and better to live in. They should work hard to make the cities and villages, the streets and their work places clean and tidy and keep them in a hygienic and modern way. Our people made tireless efforts to build on the debris nice cities and rural communities, factories and villages; however, there is still a lot of work for us to do if we are to provide communist labour conditions and living environment. Young people should work hard to make the cities and villages, the streets and work places neat and tidy and provide communist labour conditions and living environment in a better way. In particular, they should wage an extensive campaign for planting flowers and trees and reafforestation so that all the cities and villages, mountains and fields of our country are ablaze with every kind of blooming flowers and are covered with thick foliage. They should develop an active campaign to keep the roads in the country in a modern way and thus make all the roads more serviceable and keep them in a good shape.

Fulfilling the national economic plan without fail is a duty for the young people. The national economic plan is an order of the party and a law of the state. It is a shame for the vigorous young people to fail to carry out the national economic plan. No matter how unfavourable and difficult the circumstances are, they should unfailingly carry out their national economic plan by days, months, quarters and in terms of items of products by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working.

Labour is a sacred duty of a citizen and it is most honourable. Through labour people create conditions for an independent and creative life and train their ideology and willpower as well as their bodies. Young people should acquire a correct point of view on labour and at all times and in all places participate in the creative labour for the society and collective of their own free will and sincerely. They should work without wasting even a single minute for the sake of their socialist fatherland and perform any task in a scrupulous and assiduous fashion. They should make everything to be good and serviceable so that it will be perfect even in the distant future. When the young people work faithfully in the lead of all sectors with an attitude befitting masters, our socialist fatherland will be a people's paradise in which it will be still better to live.

Ours is an era of science and technology; the successful building of socialist economy is guaranteed by the highly developed science and technology. It is only when we develop science and technology that we will be able to free the working people from hard and backbreaking labour and consolidate the foundation of the independent national economy by making the national economy chuche-orientated, modern and scientific. The science and technology of the country will be developed onto a higher stage only when the young people who are burning with creative passion and have a strong enterprising spirit rise to the occasion. Young people should carry out the technical revolution with vigour so as to render an active contribution to the development of the science and technology of the country.

The campaign for the promotion of science and technology is a mass campaign of young people to develop our country, by stepping up the technical revolution, onto the level of those countries which lead the world in the field of science and technology, in the shortest time. Young people should always be sensitive to the trends in scientific and technological development and try energetically to acquire new, modern science and technology; they should also be well-versed in the science and technology of their own fields and work hard to raise their levels of skill and workmanship. The young scientists and students, with a firm determination to support our party and the fatherland with science and technology, should exert their energies to scientific reserarch and study.

Young people should intensively develop a mass technical innovation campaign. The rapid development of science and technology and the replacing of the outdated technology with new one will be promoted only when the inexhaustible creative strength and wisdom of the masses are brought out. Young people should set an ambitious target for innovating the techniques of their own respective sectors with an innovative eye and courage and step up the mass technical innovation movement so that every one of them proposes valuable original ideas and makes new technological inventions. The strengthening of the creative cooperation between the young workers and the young scientists and technicians is an important way of improving the role of young people in mass technical innovation movement. The LSWY organizations should promote the youth shock brigade movements for technical innovation and for automation amongst the young skilled workers and young scientists and technicians who are working at production sites so that they actively find solutions to the scientific and technological problems which are urgent for making the national economy chuche-orientated, modern and scientific.

In order to develop the science and technology of our country onto world standards at the earliest possible date, we must introduce the modern techniques of other countries on a wide scale. Introducing what is good from other countries does not contradict with the establishment of chuche; on the contrary, this renders it possible to establish chuche more firmly. Young people should know well about the world trends of the science and technology which are developing at an uninterruptedly high speed and actively introduce the recent achievements in the science and technology of the world in conformity with the requirements of our people and the actual conditions of our country so that they prove their worth in socialist construction.

Young people should fight against conservatism, empiricism, mysticism about technique and all other elements of outdated ideas which hinder the development of the country's science and technology, and boldly introduce new science and technology.

Young people constitute the main force for national defence; defending the socialist fatherland securely is a sacred duty of young people. They should always maintain their alertness and readiness so as to cope with the aggression of the enemy and turn out in high spirits to defend their socialist fatherland at the risk of their lives should the enemy invade us. The people's army is a communist school which brings up and trains the young people into revolutionaries who are unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader. In the course of military service in their youthful days young people develop their senses of organization and discipline and fully acquire a strong willpower and communist traits. Young people should regard military service not only as a duty for a citizen but also as their greatest pride and honour, and actively petition to be allowed to join the People's Army and serve in the army with a good faith. In the course of military service they should prepare themselves fully with regard to political and ideological aspects, in military technology as well as in physical conditions. At all times and in all places they should learn military affairs in real earnest and prepare themselves effectively for labour and national defence. The youth and students should take an active part in the training of the worker-peasant Red Guards and the young Red Guards and prepare themselves still better politically and militarily.

Sound and revolutionary traits are what our young people, who live in the age of revolution and struggle, should acquire. Young people are the face of a country and the look and morale of a society depend largely on the way they live and work. It is only when young people work and live in a sound and revolutionary fashion that a sound and revolutionary morale will pervade the whole society. Young people should oppose indolence and slackness, always work and live in a revolutionary way and observe the laws, regulations and order of the country voluntarily. They should build a lofty communist moral character and behave with courtesy; they should conduct varied and sound cultural and emotional life in conformity with the feelings of our people and the requirements of the age of revolution. Sound and revolutionary traits are inconceivable apart from the struggle against the imperialist ideological and cultural infiltration and the bourgeois way of life. The imperialists start their machination to destroy socialism with ideological and cultural infiltration which affects the young people before anybody else. In order to disintegrate and disrupt from within our country which is advancing under the unfurled banner of socialism, the imperialists and reactionaries are now viciously trying to spread reactionary ideology and culture and degenerate way of life. Young people should be on the alert against the schemes of the imperialists and the reactionaries and strongly fight against the decadent bourgeois ideology, culture and way of living so as to make sure that even an iota of them does not make an inroad upon our country.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the greatest national desire of our people and the most urgent task facing the young people—the new generation.

Young people are the standard-bearers of national reunification. Only when brave and stalwart young people are aroused can the barrier of division be pulled down and the historical cause of national reunification be expedited. Our people have been suffering from national division for nearly half a century. To live in a separation because of the foreign forces is a great misfortune for our nation which had been living with one and the same blood using one language on the same territory for five thousand years. Our young people who were born in the divided fatherland and are experiencing the national misfortune and sufferings at first hand should not leave the divided country to the next generation. Bearing deep in mind the noble duty they assumed before the nation, they must work hard to realize the cause of national reunification. Young people should resolutely smash the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges and develop an energetic struggle to carry out our party's policy on national reunification, and thus reunify the country in the 1990's at all costs.

In order to reunify the country as soon as possible, all the Korean youth in the North, South and abroad should unite solidly as one. Our people, always holding unity dear, realized the restoration of the country and safeguarded the independence of the country in a united effort and built up a prospering socialist country with a united effort. The cause of national reunification which our people aspire to so ardently is unthinkable without the great national unity; this cause will be accomplished without fail through the great national unity. The Korean youth, be they in the North, South or abroad, must unite solidly and fight as one under the banner of reunification to accomplish the cause of national reunification.

Frequent mutual contacts and visits, joint festivals and struggles by the young people in the North, South and abroad are very important in realizing their unity. When they frequently meet through mutual visits, discuss the matter of national reunification and organize various joint functions on many occasions, they will understand one another deeply, build up their confidence and unite firmly with one will of reunification. The great reunification festival of youth and students conducted on the occasion of August 15 this year was an important event in achieving the unity of the youth in the North, South and abroad and in accelerating national reunification. In future the young people in the North, South and abroad should make contacts and exchange visits more frequently and organize many festivals of various kinds for reunification.

Unity will be genuine only when everyone encourages, supports and helps one another. The young people in the North, South and abroad must encourage, support and give an active assistance to one another on the common front of national reunification. At present the youth and students in South Korea, particularly the one million students under the "Chondaehyop" (the National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea), are waging a determined struggle for independence against the U.S., democracy against fascism and for national reunification, unafraid of imprisonment and death. Their heroic struggle is inspiring the people of all walks of life in South Korea to a powerful struggle and keeping the whole of South Korea bursting with the enthusiasm for reunification. All the young Koreans must support and encourage the youth, students and people in South Korea who are fighting undauntedly for national reunification.

Young compatriots abroad including the Korean youths in Japan must inherit the spirit of the nation invariably and fight energetically for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, cherishing the honour of being members of the Korean nation who have the motherland of chuche.

The youth movement of the young Koreans in Japan is a part of the Korean youth movement and a model of young compatriots' movement abroad. The Korean youths in Japan must continue to develop the youth movement in conformity with the requirements of the development of our revolution and prepare themselves to be reliable heirs to the movement of Korean compatriots in Japan who fight invariably in any adversity. In the future, too, the Korean youths in Japan must fight more staunchly in defence of their democratic national rights and dignity and for the independent peaceful reunification of the country and the prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

The Korean youth movement is linked closely with the youth movement of the world. In order to develop further our youth movement to meet the new requirements of the times and the developing revolution and expand steadily the ranks of supporters of, and sympathizers with, our revolution it is necessary to strengthen solidarity with the youth of the world. Our young people must work hard to strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity with the progressive youths throughout the world under the motto of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship and launch a powerful joint struggle against imperialism and for the independence of the world. They must also render active support to the world progressive youths in their struggle for national independence and the building of a new society and cooperate closely with them.

We must strengthen the LSWY organization and further enhance its functions and role.

The LSWY is the mass organization of young people which unites the broad sections of young men and women from all walks of life. Only when we strengthen the LSWY organization and enhance its functions and role can we train young people to be the dependable young vanguard that can fight with all devotion for the party and the leader, for the country and the people.

LSWY cadres are the hard core of the LSWY; they deal directly with the work of the LSWY. The qualitative consolidation of LSWY ranks and success in LSWY work depend a great deal on the preparedness of the LSWY cadres as well as the role they play. LSWY organizations must build up the ranks of their officials with promising young men and women who are loyal to the party and the leader, have been tempered in revolutionary practice, are full of spirit and ardour and equipped with wide knowledge and practical qualifications. We must give regular education and re-education to LSWY officials on the active list and conduct in a planned way the work of steadily improving their qualifications through the practice of LSWY work. We must train a greater number of LSWY officials who are loyal unfailingly to the party and the leader and well qualified politically and practically, by singling out hard-core elements of young people accurately, giving them systematic education and training and by improving work at LSWY official-training centres.

The LSWY committees at all levels are collective guidance organs which are directly responsible for organizing and directing the work of the LSWY at the units concerned. It is only when these committees are built up and their functions and role enhanced that the LSWY can be made a living organization which works vigorously and that the party's policy on youth work can be implemented properly. The LSWY committees must be formed well on the principle of properly combining LSWY workers loyal to the party, skillful in organizational work, and popular with the masses, the young hard-core elements working at production sites, and officials in the sector of educating children and youth, and of ensuring the balance between localities and different spheres, and the responsibility and role of their members should be enhanced. These committees must discuss collectively the important matters relating to the LSWY work and to the implementation of revolutionary tasks and conduct all work accordingly. The role of departments of LSWY committees at all levels must be enhanced. These departments must do all their work on a regular basis according to their revolutionary functions, organize and conduct their work in a responsible manner, and be efficient in coordination and cooperation between departments. In particular, the role of the organizational and propaganda departments, the major departments of the LSWY committees, must be improved.

Establishing revolutionary discipline based on democratic centralism is a major requirement for enhancing the functions and role of the LSWY organizations. These organizations must establish in the league strict discipline in carrying out the decisions and directives of the higher echelons without fail and must not tolerate the slightest undisciplined practice in the work of officials. LSWY organizations and officials must thoroughly observe the requirements of the league's rules in all their work and activities, and ensure that their members implement without fail the decisions of the organizations and work and live as required by the standards of the league life.

The primary organization is the lowest basic organization of the LSWY and the base of league life. Only when the functions and role of the LSWY's primary organizations are enhanced can the whole league be strengthened and their fighting efficiency be increased and will they be able to unite their members closely behind the party. These primary organizations must organize and direct properly the league life of their members in keeping with the requirements of the LSWY rules so as to give them revolutionary education and organizational and ideological training and mobilize them energetically in the carrying out of revolutionary tasks.

The model young vanguard primary organization movement is the loyalty mass movement aimed at training primary organizations into the collective of young vanguard that strongly supports the party's cause and at encouraging young people to play the vanguard role in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. LSWY organizations must intensify their guidance to this movement and thus expand constantly its ranks, so that all primary organizations will become a collective of loyal young vanguard.

The establishment of a revolutionary work system in the LSWY is an important guarantee for enhancing the functions and role of this organization.

LSWY organizations must establish in the league a strict revolutionary work system of supporting the leadership of the party with loyalty. The party's leadership is the lifeblood of the LSWY and the source of its invincibility.

Without this leadership, the LSWY cannot maintain its revolutionary character and fulfil with credit its mission and duty as the youth organization of the party. LSWY organizations must regard it as the unshakable principle in their activities to support the party's ideas and leadership wholeheartedly and strictly establish in the league the spirit of work to accept without reserve and fully implement the party's lines and policies and to make the whole league act as one under the monolithic leadership of the party Central Committee.

The party's leadership over the LSWY is realized through party organizations of various levels and LSWY organizations at all levels must act under the guidance of party organizations at the units concerned. They must faithfully carry out the tasks assigned by party organizations for the implementation of party policy and report the fulfilment of their work regularly to the party organizations.

A well-planned system of controlling and directing LSWY organizations must be established. These organizations must be regularly informed of the actual situation and activities of their subordinate organizations and must supervise them. In order to be effective in the organizational control and supervision, the LSWY officials must make it a rule to go to visit subordinate organizations. LSWY officials must visit them periodically to study how they implement the party's policies and how they direct the LSWY members in their life in the league. On this basis they must give them active assistance before they return to sum up their work and must reequip themselves with the party's policies, plan a new operation and then visit their subordinate organizations again.

The LSWY officials must steadily improve their work method and work style. They must learn hard from the great leader's method of work to embody it in their life and work thoroughly. They should refrain from conducting their work among the young people monotonously in a set formula and pattern but do it originally in a variety of forms and ways to meet the demands and sentiments of the young people. They must plan any undertaking boldly and carry it out militantly. They must display all their energies in their work, with a high sense of responsibility. Working independently and creatively while discarding dependence upon others. They must always have warm feelings, full of ambition and enthusiasm, and live and work cheerfully with youthful gaiety and optimism. They must set an example in all respects, be modest and simple without putting on airs. They must also be pure and healthy in their economic and moral lives.

In order to enhance the functions and role of the LSWY organizations, it is necessary to show more public concern for their work. All party organizations, and administrative and economic bodies should give active assistance to the LSWY in its work and ensure good conditions so that this work can make a dynamic headway. They must hold the young people in public esteem and appreciate their merits so that they take a great pride in being successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche, and work with all devotion. the Children's Union [CU] is the successor to the LSWY.

It is only when the CU activities are strengthened so as to train its members well that the ranks of the LSWY can be reinforced and its members be brought up into the reliable young vanguard of our party. The LSWY organizations must guide the CU activities in a responsible way, regarding its guidance as the concern of their committees. These organizations must establish the proper system of ideological education and organizational life to suit the preparedness and mental state of CU members and must give substantial guidance to them. They must carry out energetic organizational and political work for the implementation of the slogan, "Studying first policy", so that all of them become excellent and honor pupils.

The LSWY organizations must ensure that CU members take an active part in various good-conduct campaigns and socio-political activities to help to improve the nation's economic life and to promote the building of socialism.

Today our young people are the worthwhile generation who live and work in an age of revolution, an age of struggle. Our revolution has not been finished; it continues down through generations. We must continue with our revolution until we reunify our divided country and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, the socialist cause. This heavy, yet honorable task falls upon the shoulders of our young people, the successors to the revolution and the standard-bearers of struggle.

All the young people and LSWY officials must prepare themselves as the young vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader and thus fulfil the mission and duty as the successors to the chuche revolutionary cause more creditably.

Victory of Socialist Cause Called 'Inevitable'

SK2608015891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 20 Aug 91

[NODONG SINMUN 20 August special article: "Advancing Along the Road of Socialism by Following the Banner of Independence Is the Trend of the Time"]

[Text] History advances according to the rule of its own development. When one follows the rule of history's development, one can win victory. However, when one goes against this rule, one cannot avoid a downfall.

Today the imperialists loudly rave as if the history of socialism is returning to capitalism. However, this is indeed a foolish and ridiculous remark and is merely a fantasy which can never be realized.

The revolution may face temporary pains in the course of advance, but history only advances by removing various obstacles and roadblocks. Socialism and communism are the ideals of mankind. It is the basic trend of our time that the people advance along the path of socialism.

The victory of the socialist cause is inevitable. History is to flow in the direction which mankind wishes and for which he struggles. It is an immovable principle that socialism will be victorious and capitalism will fail.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], has indicated: Socialism is a new society which is basically different from all exploitive societies which have existed in the history of mankind. Because socialism has to break through an unexplored road while waging a fierce struggle against class enemies, it may undergo temporary vicissitudes on the road of advance. However, mankind advancing along the road of socialism is the rule of historic development which no force can block.

Socialism is victorious without fail because it is, in a word, new. What is outdated is doomed to ruin, and what is new will be victorious without fail. The entire course of historical development of mankind clearly proves the truth of this rule.

Time has advanced because of the victory of what is new, and history will develop in the direction of the victory of the new.

Socialism is a newly developing society which newly appeared on the stage of history, and capitalism is an outdated society which is near its end.

No matter what frantic efforts the imperialists may make, they cannot rescue capitalism, which was judged by history, from a downfall. This is how the history of mankind develops.

The victory of socialism is inevitable because only this society can brilliantly realize the desire of popular masses who want to live independently and creatively. The touchstone to distinguish what is new and what is old in the development of society is the desire and aspirations of the popular masses, and the direction of historical development is to be decided according to the independent desire and aspiration of the popular masses.

It is the long-cherished desire of the popular masses to live independently and creatively in a society free from exploitation, oppression, and various dominations and subjugation.

Our society, which newly appeared and which was established on the stage of history thanks to the popular masses' desire and bloody struggle, is a very socialist society. Our socialist society becomes a society which the popular masses aspire to because only in this society can the popular masses become the masters of the state's sovereignty and the means of production and can enjoy a happy life.

The state's sovereignty and the means of production are the basic factor defining the position and role of man in his society. If the popular masses fail to grasp the state's sovereignty and the means of production in their own hands, they cannot play the genuine role as men nor can they live.

Thus, we can say that the history of mankind developed thanks to the working popular masses' bloody struggle to become the masters of the sovereignty and means of production. It is invariable truth that history will develop in this direction in the future, too.

The act of blocking history that is advancing toward socialism means a reactionary act of trampling underfoot the popular masses' fate. Just as no one can block the independent desire and demand of the popular masses to become the masters of their fate by grasping the state's sovereignty and the means of production in their own hands, no force in the world can block the people advancing toward socialism.

Now matter how beautifully capitalism is embellished, its exploitive nature cannot change and it cannot be the society where the popular masses can live happily, because the working masses do not hold the position of masters in this society, but the exploitive class, which is avaricious and lives an idle life, is acting as a master by grasping the sovereignty and means of production.

The outdated capitalist society, which gives immeasurable pains and misfortunes to the popular masses by overturning the position of the masters, is doomed to a downfall. The victory of socialism is inevitable, because this society can highly display the creative might of the popular masses by attaining their unity and cohesion as one political force.

The main force of historical development is the popular masses, and the decisive factor for the development of society is the might of unity and cohesion of the popular masses. History is to develop, thanks to the might of unity of the masses and will develop by this might in the future, too.

Division and confrontation are outdated and reactionary phenomena running counter to the development of society, and unity and cooperation are a new and progressive factor inspiring the development of society. Socialism is a society which was established, which exists, and which will develop because of the might of unity and cohesion of the popular masses.

The popular masses, who are in charge of the historical development of society, regard unity and cooperation as their essential demand. Only the society in which this demand of the popular masses is realized can be called an advanced and progressive society. This society can also be called the society with a bright future and strong vitality.

No matter how many times the capitalist society—the exploitive society—may change itself, it can never unite men as a political force.

It is the inevitable phenomenon in the capitalist society, which is based on personal possession of the means of production and which is dominated by individual egotism, that men are antagonistic and fight against each other, due to conflicts in their interests.

The capitalist society, where iron-fist politics are trampling underfoot the independence of the popular masses and where various crimes, immorality, and corruption are rampant, is the world where men can hardly live and is doomed to end in death.

In the socialist society, which is based on collectivism, unity and cooperation constitute the basis of social relations. The socialist workers, whose social and economic situation is the same, live and work together in unity by cherishing the same purpose and the same interests.

Therefore, only the socialist society can attain political stability and constantly develop its economy in a stable manner. Thus, this society enables all the people to enjoy a sound life.

The might of unity of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals who have become the masters of the state and society will be a powerful force for achieving the national prosperity and defending the fatherland.

No one can halt the process of the decline and downfall of the capitalist society, where various contradictions, division, and confrontation have been aggravated each day as history advances.

However, since the social unity of the popular masses is further consolidated under the leadership of the party of the working class, the socialist society will advance victoriously by breaking through any difficulty.

Socialism is a just society corresponding to the demand of the popular masses to live peacefully without war. It is the desire and aspiration of progressive mankind to peacefully live without knowing aggression, plunder, destruction, and disaster.

Although peace and friendship bring to the popular masses happiness and stability, aggression and war mercilessly destroy the people's independent and creative life.

The history of mankind is made up of the popular masses' uninterrupted struggle for a peaceful life and opposition to aggression and war forced on them by the exploitive class of the imperialists. Socialism is the fortress of peace, and mankind's future belongs entirely to socialism that aspires for peace.

The role socialism plays in defending global peace and stability will grow even higher with the passage of time. The working masses account for the absolute majority in each country or throughout the world, and thanks to their resourcefulness, talents, creative labor, and fervent struggle, society develops and the revolution is defended.

The popular masses are capable of continuing living on their own strength and of struggling and propelling history. In our era, the popular masses as such have taken the initiative in developing history.

Socialism represents this very great independent force that has made its towering appearance on the stage of history.

Mankind's history has already climbed up to the orbit of independence on the socialist road. It is preposterous for a tiny handful of exploitive class members and reactionaries to resist the flow of independence, to try reviving capitalism, and to liquidate socialism. Long gone is the era in which the major imperialist powers used to have millions upon millions of people on the face of earth at their beck and call. Our era is an era of independence in which the popular masses have taken their fate into their own hands.

History will advance only along the socialist path as demanded by the popular masses, who assume independence as their one and only life, who value justice and truth, and who adhere to the revolutionary principles

The imperialists' antisocialist maneuvers will never be able to avoid bankruptcy. Ever since socialism made its appearance on the stage of history, no imperialists or reactionaries have failed to maliciously besmirch and slander socialism or descend upon it with a sword. However, the maneuvers of the reactionaries who have swum against the tide of history have never managed to avoid being met with a tragic fate. Even today's antisocialist maneuvers by the imperialists cannot be an exception.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: The imperialists are running riot in their last ditch moves against the socialist countries and the international communist movement in pursuit of their pipe dream of obliterating the socialist, communist cause.

Driven by their wild ambitions to restore their old lost position and put the world under their domination, the imperialists are desperately trying to obliterate the socialist cause. Meanwhile, they are clinging to their position of power and the strategy of peaceful transition. This, however, is an expression of their weakness, not of their strength.

Given the whole course of historical development, it is not socialism but imperialism that faces constant crisis, destined as it is to perish. So incurable is the disease suffered by imperialism that it will remain in the body of imperialism even after death.

The abnormality of materialistic living, the deprivation of spiritual and cultural living, and the reactionary political living are a chronic and incurable growth that drives capitalism to its death.

The sinister objective behind the peaceful transition strategy put in motion by the imperialists is to subvert socialism from within under the veil of democracy and freedom.

It is possible that the imperialists' brazen-faced maneuvers may set short-lived obstacles before mankind's cause of independence, but those obstacles will not surprise the people engaged in the revolution or reverse the massive flow of history that is moving toward socialism.

What is extremely reactionary and stubborn in the imperialists' strategy of peaceful transition is their ideological and cultural offensive launched against the socialist countries. The sound ideological and cultural living of the people in the socialist countries bring up people as revolutionaries and fill society with a revolutionary trait. On the contrary, the decadent ideological and cultural living in the capitalist societies serves as a poison that corrupts and changes men and society.

Proceeding from this, the imperialists persistently adhere to the reactionary ideological and cultural penetration in order to trample underfoot the people's independence and to make the socialist countries rot from within. While infiltrating into the socialist countries propaganda materials of all descriptions aimed at spreading the decadent bourgeois ideology and culture, they enthuse over anticommunist propaganda via radio and television and other such mass media.

This, however, runs against the basic demands of the people, who want to lead a life worthy of true men and is nothing but a foolish act of trying to cover the sun with a fist.

In essence, the popular masses need an independent and revolutionary ideology and a noble and sound culture. The imperialists, however, are running riot in allowing men to think about nothing except themselves, to behave as they please, and to infuse into them a decadent ideology and culture of praising dissolute life. Herein lies the reason why the imperialists' reactionary ideological and cultural offensive will inevitably go bankrupt.

Men, the social beings, regard living and struggling in unity, helping and guiding each other for society and for groups independently, creatively, and conscientiously as a true life.

To live an idle life and to take notice of nothing but one's own interest is not a true life for men. To people who have a high degree of independence and who love justice and truth, nothing is more unfortunate than to have been contaminated with bourgeois ideology and to have become a cripple spiritually. So, revolutionary people will not remain a mere spectator to the imperialists' ideological and cultural penetration and eventually suffer it. Instead, they are to stage a fierce struggle against it.

The revolutionary people of the world, branding the bourgeois ideology and culture as the source of misfortune that applies brakes to the constructive development and brings to men great disaster, are now sharpening vigilance against the spread of it. They are criticizing it after shedding light on it and are opposing and rejecting it.

Although the U.S. imperialists occupy the other half of the country and the enemy are running riot to spread the bourgeois ideology and culture, all the people in our country have a high degree of independence and lead a sound and revolutionary life. This proves to the world that the bourgeois ideological and cultural offensive will inevitably go bankrupt.

Even the political offensive launched by the imperialists against the socialist countries will inevitably go bankrupt. The political life led by people living in the socialist society is an area of decisive significance when it comes to social life.

If the state fails to enforce independent politics and if people are unable to lead a sound life, society will be thrown into confusion, thereby endangering the revolutionary gains in the end. With an eye on this, the imperialists persist in the reactionary political offensive against socialist countries.

One of the major instruments used in the reactionary political offensive launched by the imperialists is bourgeois democracy. It has long been revealed and criticized in theory and practice that bourgeois democracy is antipopular democracy. It may mean democratic politics for a tiny handful of the exploiting class, but it brings dictatorship to the absolute majority of the working masses.

The so-called bourgeois parliamentary system or bourgeois multiparty system that the imperialists force upon socialist countries while claiming it as democracy is neither genuine democracy nor politics that defends the interests of the popular masses.

Those who champion the superiority of bourgeois democracy filled with falsehoods and deceptions besmirch the centralization of leadership in socialist countries. However, that, too, is a reactionary act that does not square with the opinion of the popular masses.

Genuine democracy can be guaranteed only under the conditions in which the state's centralization of leadership is in place under the guidance of the working class party. The centralization of leadership in socialist countries is a wonderful function of looking after all the members of society.

The maneuvers of the imperialists who are running riot to block the democratic politics in socialist countries that are built in accordance with the popular masses' own demand and serve their interests are nothing but a pipe dream that will never be actualized in the face of the people's resistance.

It is self-evident that the working masses, including the working class, can never afford to be favorable to bourgeois democracy that is designed to smash the government they have built with their own bloodshed and to deprive them of their independent and creative life nor can they allow it to take the stage.

The imperialists' political offensives will inevitably break up in the face of resistance from the people who are awakened more revolutionarily with the passage of time.

Among the maneuvers of the imperialists bent on obliterating socialism, the economic offensive is extremely brazen-faced and crafty. The economic area is one area that constitutes the foundation for social life.

The superiority and solidity of socialism can find its expression in the affluent and happy material life led by people. Driven by the wild ambitions to subvert the support and faith for socialism in the hearts of people, the imperialists are impudently intensifying the economic offensive.

The brazen-faced nature of the economic offensive put in motion by the imperialists against the socialist countries finds its expression in the fact that they are trying to break down the socialist economic system itself, while intensifying the economic embargo.

This is indeed a foolish maneuver to reverse the wheel of history. The reactionary nature of the system of private ownership, whose superiority the imperialists talk about loudly, was already confirmed by history.

The superiority of the system of private ownership loudly raved about by the imperialists means unlimited competition and the strong preying upon the weak to collect enormous assets and properties.

This will reduce the working masses to slaves of capitalists. It will inevitably lead to unemployment, poverty, and social inequality, with the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. The market economy the imperialists talk about runs counter to the interests of the popular masses. The imperialists rave as if a market economy can develop productive forces. This is sophistry.

As for so-called material prosperity and development of productive forces in the advanced capitalist countries talked about by the mouthpieces of the imperialists, they were not attained because the capitalist system is superior. Nor were they achieved by the capitalists. These were realized through cruel exploitation of workers and colonial plunder of the Third World countries.

The only economy that ensures a happy material life without anxiety and worry for the popular masses and that opens a broad road for development of productive forces is the planned socialist economy.

Only the socialist economy, which is based on social ownership and develops according to plans, can guarantee stability for the people and can develop rapidly without being dragged into international economic crises. This is a stern truth proven by our country's reality on which the self-reliant national economy has been firmly built.

Today the imperialists, engrossed with delusions of expansion, are viciously maneuvering to bring the people in socialist countries and progressive people to their knees. They threaten militarily and menacingly with nuclear weapons; economically, they buy them off and subjugate them while showing off dollars. The imperialists try to break them ideologically and culturally. However, this is merely a phenomenon seen on the eve of one's death.

Those who run counter to the current trend, who ridicule mankind, and who challenge the socialist cause will face only a garbage can of history.

Our people will advance along the path of socialism to the end. In order for one to accomplish the socialist cause—the cause of popular masses for independence—one should continue the revolution by cherishing confidence in sure victory.

Our people are overflowing with a resolve to continue the revolution. They will not suspend the struggle until the socialist cause is accomplished not only in our country but also all over the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people have the glorious mission in time and for history to victoriously pioneer the path of socialism—the path for independence—by highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

The socialist cause is the national cause. At the same time, it is an international cause. In the future too our people will continue the struggle to accomplish the socialist cause with our own strength according to our own faith. Thus, we are resolved to remain faithful to both the national and international mission assigned by time and history.

Building socialism through one's own struggle according to one's own faith is the demand of the socialist society and is a serious lesson learned from the revolution.

From the first step of the struggle for socialism, our people excellently built socialism on our land in our own way along the unique path and only under the banner of the chuche idea. Just as the revolution cannot be exported or imported, socialism will not be given free by someone else nor will it be built by proxy.

The regime and the system that are easily established in one morning according to someone else's intention and interference and by following someone else's experience and method—not with one's own will, desire, and struggle—cannot be solid nor can it last long.

If the society, though it may be socialist, is not established through one's own struggle, it cannot serve its people nor can it obtain the support and trust from its people.

Throughout the entire course from its building to victorious advance and development, our socialism thoroughly has been formed according to our choice and faith.

All things in our country from the guiding idea of the revolution, the party's line and policy and its strategic and tactical policy to political system, economic system, and life-style of society have been resolved in our own way through our own struggle and in compliance with the nation's reality.

Although our people experienced a number of arduous trials, we firmly believe that the building of socialism with our own struggle corresponds to the demand of the era of independence and to the trend of historical development of mankind. We take a special pride in this.

Socialism we established is the popular mass-centered socialism which thoroughly defends not only the demand of the working class and the masses from various social strata but also the independent rights of the nation, as well as independent aspirations of world people.

For this, our socialism enjoys not only the absolute support and trust of our people but also the active support, sympathy and lofty praise from the revolutionary people of the world. We built the most superior popular mass-centered socialism shining with the chuche idea on the colonial land in the East where we lived under contempt and oppression. Thus, we opened a new era for history to advance along the road of independence and are vigorously inspiring the flow of history of mankind. This is indeed our people's great honor.

The will of the Korean Communists and people to excellently fulfill their lofty national and international missions assigned by the time and history is iron-clad firm.

In order to fulfill the mission assigned before the cause of independence, our people will continue to thoroughly establish chuche by more highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

The great chuche idea created in our country is the great revolutionary idea which corresponds to the aspiration of mankind to the independence and to the demand of the new era of the time. Never has there been before in history of mankind's ideology such a great revolutionary idea as the chuche idea which plays the great role in carrying out the people's cause of independence.

Our people struggled by taking the chuche idea created by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a unique guideline. Thus, we became proud and independent people capable of firmly grasping and pioneering our own fate by ending the history of various sufferings.

The chuche idea, the revolutionary banner of the era of independence, today charmed the hearts of hundreds of millions of people, and popular mass-centered socialism of our own style in which the chuche idea is embodied has become a beacon of hope for a number of people. Our people regard this not only as a mere national honor but also as a grave historic mission to vigorously carry out the cause of mankind for independence by continuously and vigorously waging the revolution.

The struggle to advance by continuously upholding the banner of the great chuche idea is a most glorious and responsible cause for defending and glorifying the guiding ideology of the time and is a peerlessly sacred historical struggle to crush various maneuvers of imperialists and various reactionaries of history and to accomplish the socialist cause to the end.

Thoroughly establishing chuche is a basic demand for accomplishing the socialist cause to the end under the banner of the chuche idea. The socialist cause is the cause for realizing the independence and the course of building socialism is the course for firmly establishing chuche. Only when the main force of the socialist cause is strong and firm, can this cause be pioneered, safeguarded and accomplished vigorously.

The main force of the socialist cause is the popular masses who are firmly rallied behind the party and the leader. When the working class, peasants and intellectuals, who became socialist workers, constitute a social and political organism firmly united with the party and the leader ideologically, consciously, morally and faithfully, its might will be indeed boundless and enormous.

In our country the leader, the party, and the masses are made up of a solid single-hearted unity and socialism of our own style, an invincible socialism in which the leader, the party, and the masses vigorously rise up and move forward according to single-hearted unity.

This great unified body is being formed and firmly consolidated based on the chuche idea. The chuche idea and the socialist single-hearted unity are very important to our people and the people regard it even more important than their own lives.

No one can by any means damage or take away from our people the chuche idea and the socialist single-hearted unity. Since these kinds of persons comprise the chuche in the socialist cause, our socialist system is being firmly protected and defended without the slightest wavering.

Our people deeply possess the infinite national pride and dignity of living in a fatherland where the great guiding ideology of the era has been created. Also, our people will in the future stand firmly from the chuche-type position and resolve all issues with consciousness and through their own strength and struggle.

There is no force in this world that can put a wet blanket over our people's will of justly pioneering their fate according to the national and independent spirit and the great national unity. By highly upholding the leadership of the party and the leader, our people will also carry out the lofty mission put forth before the era and history.

The fact that the people can move toward socialism to the end under the leadership of the working-class party and the leader is the most important source for learning and the greatest truth which actually proves man's struggle in history to achieve independence.

If the people do not receive leadership from the leader in the different and long struggle of smashing the desperate resistance of the imperialists and class enemies, and in carrying out nature renovation projects, social reform, and the task of remolding man in a revolutionary way, the people's regime and system cannot be established; a happy life cannot be created; and they cannot actively contribute to the world's independent cause.

In the cause to carry out the people's independence, the leader of the working class is the supreme brain and plays a decisive role. This is an important social development principle which is even more important than a thousand pieces of gold.

Our people's great national pride is to vigorously carry out the socialist cause according to the road one has chosen under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is receiving infinite respect and trust from the revolutionary people of the world.

Since our people were able to receive the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the old world where exploitation, suppression, negligence, and contempt were dominant were overthrown; the people became a just master of their fate; and they were also able to create a new socialist history which is moving forward under the banner of independence.

Since the great leader is leading the revolution and construction at the helm today by highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea which is a thorough continuing revolutionary ideology, the socialist cause in our country will continue to be pressing hard on the heels of the enemy.

In order to complete the socialist cause to the end, the succession of the party's leadership must be firmly guaranteed. Guaranteeing the succession of the party's leadership is the most important and desperate task which was presented by the historic practice of our era. This makes the socialist cause move forward and extend over a long period of time.

Due to the leadership from our glorious party center, the fundamental issues that are related to the future fate of the socialist cause has been brilliantly resolved. This is the greatest pride of the WPK and our people's greatest happiness.

According to the forward-looking demand of the socialist social development and the intrinsic demand of the future communist society, our party was constructed with a view to the future from the early times. Therefore, our party was strengthened and developed into a party with a great future which can complete to the end the independent cause.

Our party at this time is highly upholding the slogan "modeling the whole society after the chuche idea," a great program in completing to the end the popular masses' independent cause, so that this sacred cause can be led to victory at the forefront.

The profound ideological theory and strategic and tactical methods that were elucidated in the many immortal works by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il including, "Socialism of Our Own Style Centered Around the Popular Masses Is Invincible," are programmatic guiding principles that reveal the course of firmly protecting, defending, and brilliantly completing the socialist cause.

According to our party's chuche-type ideology, theory, and leadership, our country's socialism is moving forward rigorously in trend with the times and along the sphere of independence, and it is also wholly displaying its superiority. Our fatherland is firmly standing as a socialist fortress in whatever difficulties.

In the future our socialist cause can only be victorious and completed under the leadership of the WPK. Whenever and wherever, our people will firmly adhere to their party's ideology and position and revolutionary principle, and will resolutely smash the antisocialist maneuvers by the imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries. They will also share their fate forever with the party.

Capitalism will collapse without fail and socialism will be victorious for sure. This is our people's immutable faith. Our people's faith toward socialism is an absolute faith which was formed historically amid the long and arduous struggle and based on the lesson that was found through bloodshed. This is also a fervent ideological sentiment possessed through the endless happiness and life experiences which are enjoyed under the socialism of our own style.

Today socialism is alive in all our people's minds and lives, and from our political system, economic system, urban and rural areas, and to the way of life of the people, socialism has been deeply rooted unshakably on this whole land.

Our people who are receiving the refined leadership of the WPK, who experienced all kinds of hardships amid the long and arduous struggle and who have been firmly trained, are always overfilled with endless hope and faith, thus moving forward only toward the road of socialism. Therefore, our people will continue to magnificently carry out the heavy historic task put forth before man's independent cause.

KCNA Reviews 27 Aug Pyongyang Press

SK2708085391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0721 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (kcna)—All the papers here today devote their first and second pages to the full text of "Young Men and Women, Be the Young Vanguard Unfailingly Loyal to the Party and the Leader," a letter sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on August 26, 1991 to the young people throughout the country and the workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth who are greeting the first Youth Day (August 28).

Given in the press are news that young people across the country are greeting the first Youth Day with a high degree of political enthusiasm and brilliant achievements in labor and an account of various functions held on this occasion.

Papers carry a statement issued to the press Monday by a spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry as regards the position manifested by the United States and the South Korean authorities toward the July 30 statement of the Foreign Ministry which set forth a new proposal of the DPRK Government for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

The Korean ambassador to Malta presented his credentials to the president of Malta, says NODONG SINMUN.

A conference of political parties and public organisations in Europe to denuclearize the Korean peninsula and remove the U.S. nuclear threat in the region will be held in Vienna on September 1, says the press.

Papers give an account of a Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome South Korean young man Yi Song-uk who had come over to the northern half of the country.

Carried in the press is a letter to the National Council of Christian Churches and Christians of South Korea sent by the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation, calling upon them to wage a joint struggle against the suppression of human rights in South Korea.

South Korean news columns of the press include a report that HANGYORE SINMUN demanded the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula.

NODONG SINMUN carries the last part of a letter written by student Yim Chong-sok, the third-term chairman of the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), in prison under the title "Chondaehyop Is Conscience, Justice and Strength".

Celebrations of the 46th anniversary of the liberation of Korea were held in Egypt, says the daily.

Foreign news columns of the press include reports that the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN laid stress on advancing resolutely along the road of socialism, the Tanzanian president called for the realisation of collective self-reliance, the Iranian president supported the Palestinian people's struggle, the Afghan president called for a peaceful settlement of the national problem and the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations flailed the anti-Cuban moves of the United States.

NODONG SINMUN carries an account of trip to China entitled "Korea-China friendship will be kept in bloom generation after generation".

South Korea

Seoul To Recognize Baltic States

SK2708081091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha has hinted at South Korea's recognition of the Baltic States.

Pressed to talk about Korea's recognition of the three Baltic states by Korean correspondents here, Yu said, "South Korea would follow the Soviet situation closely and keep in step with the advanced countries."

On Tokyo-Pyongyang talks on normalization, he said, "Considering that Seoul, Tokyo and Washington are firmly united over the issue of international inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities, the talks would not progress unless the question was solved.

"The United States entrusted all nuclear problems on the Korean peninsula to South Korea, and U.S. nuclear policy on the Peninsula is being made in view of global strategy," Yu said.

The failed coup in Moscow would help to pry open North Korea, he added.

Gorbachev's Decisions on Communist Party Welcomed

SK2608134291 Seoul YONHAP in English 1056 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP)—A senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official welcomed Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's decision to resign from his party post and dissolve the party as "a great determination tuned with democratization and reforms in the Soviet society."

Gorbachev's moves portended a virtual demise of the 74-year-old Soviet Communism," [no open quotation marks received] he said on condition of anonymity.

"The outcome of Monday's Supreme Soviet will have an immense effect on the future of the Soviet Union," he predicted.

He said the Seoul government is closely watching the Soviet political situation in consideration that changes in the Soviet union will influence peace and stability of the world and on the Korean peninsula.

Government Considering Reinforcing Moscow Embassy

SK2608134791 Seoul YONHAP in English 1322 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 26 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government considers a plan to reinforce its embassy in Moscow in preparation for the times when need arises to seek bilateral cooperation with each of the 15 republics in the Soviet republic, a government official said Monday.

The government based its judgment on the fact that the Soviet republics are moving toward independence rapidly and that personnel and economic exchanges between South Korea and the Soviet Union are growing irrespective of the disbandment of the Soviet Union, he said.

He said it is likely that the Soviet republics would be interested in economic cooperation with South Korea. The Russian Republic has already shown its intention to dispatch a representative to the Soviet Embassy in Seoul.

He did not see, however, virtually no possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with each Soviet republic even if the Soviet Union is dissolved completely because a special committee is expected to be inaugurated to take over rights and responsibilties of the Soviet central government. [sentence as received]

Although the Soviet Union is undergoing a series of revolutionary changes, there has been no grave disturbances in the administration, he said.

Three Consular Offices To Open in USSR

SK2708055291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to open consulates general in the Soviet far eastern city of Khabarovsk and the Soviet Central Asian city of Alma-Ata next year to prepare for wider personnel and economic exchanges with the Soviet Union, officials said Tuesday.

Korean Ambassador to Moscow Kong No-myong had notified the Economic Planning Board of plans to create the two consulates general and a consular office in Leningrad, the officials said.

Foreign Ministry officials visited Moscow Aug. 12-14 to negotiate the openings and Soviet plans to set up a consulate in Pusan, Korea's second largest city.

Alma-Ata has approximately 100,000 Koreans and Tashkent has 250,000 and it is the key crossing point for Central Asia, Kong reported. Leningrad, although close to Moscow, needs a consulate to handle the growing number of Korean businessmen visiting the area.

The ambassador also reported that Belorussia is modernizing its petroleum facility to upgrade production 30 percent and has asked for Korean participation in the project.

Seoul, Moscow To Sign Fisheries Pact in Sep

SK2708080991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—Despite the tumultuous changes sweeping the crumbling communist giant, South Korea will conclude a fisheries agreement with the Soviet Union and hold a memorial service for the Koreans who died when a Korean airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter in 1983, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

A government delegation will fly to Moscow next month to sign the fisheries agreement on Sept. 17, the official said.

Kong No-myong, the Korean ambassador to Moscow, agreed with Soviet officials Monday to conclude the pact as scheduled.

Kong and V.K. Zilanov, the deputy fisheries minister, agree there will be no problem signing the pact as the Russian Republic was part of the negotiations with Korea, he said.

The government will hold a seaborne memorial service for victims of KAL [Korean Airlines] flight 007 on Sept. 1 near Sakhalin Island. It will be attended by 95 relatives and some lawmakers, including Rep. Yu In-hak, vice chairman of the committee of the bereaved families, and members of the National Assembly diplomacy and unification committee.

They will leave for Sakhalin on Aug. 31 and return Sept. 2.

Soviets Postpone Talks on $800 Million Loan

SK2708053391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0448 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has postponed talks this month on South Korea's 800 million-U.S.-dollar tied loan to Moscow, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

A Soviet delegation headed by Aleksandr Karmazin, Soviet first deputy minister of material resources, was due to arrive on Aug. 30.

Reorganization of the Soviet Government was given as the reason for the delay, the official said.

The Soviets were to use the tied loan to buy consumer goods from Korea beginning next month.

Container Shortage Hampers Exports to USSR

SK2708052791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—A shortage of containers may prevent millions of U.S. dollars of South Korean goods from being shipped to the Soviet Union this year, shipping industry sources said Tuesday.

The Soviet Union is to spend 800 million dollars in tied loans on imports, but only 30 percent or 240 million dollars worth are likely to be shipped, the sources said.

Korea is expected to release the first tranche of the tied loan at the end of this month.

To ship the full amount of goods, 15,000 to 16,000 containers would be needed. In addition, it takes five or six months for empty containers to be returned to Korea, they said.

It would be impossible to export all 800 million dollars worth this year unless the container shortage was solved, and this depended on how soon the Soviet Union delivered a promised 5,000 containers worth 15 million dollars, they said.

Political uncertainty in the Soviet Union and delays in customs clearance would also hamper exports, they said.

Seoul Expects Few Changes in Trade With USSR

SK2708053591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government does not foresee outstanding changes in its economic relations with Moscow as a result of the Soviet Union's disunion, and expects the Russian Republic to take over all economy-related bilateral dealings, a senior government official said Tuesday.

The Economic Planning Board, the Trade and Industry Ministry and other government agencies were holding consultations on how to proceed with the 3 billion-U.S.-dollar aid package Seoul promised to Moscow in January, he said.

Also under discussion was the status of agreements on trade, investment protection and avoidance of double taxation signed by Seoul and Moscow within one year of their establishing diplomatic relations on Sept. 30 last year.

While giving the aid on schedule, the government will seek to strengthen economic ties with the 15 Soviet Republics, he said.

The package comprises 1 billion dollars of bank loans, 1.5 billion dollars of tied loans for consumer goods and 500 million dollars of credits for plant exports.

The first instalment of the bank loans, 500 million dollars, was issued on May 17.

The official said Korea and several Republics could promote cooperation in the resources sector and set up joint ventures for commodities.

Two-way trade has expanded at an impressive rate between Seoul and Moscow, surging from 290 million dollars in 1988 to 600 million dollars in 1989 and 889 million dollars in 1990.

In April, in their third summit, Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to lift two-way trade to 1.5 billion dollars this year and 10 billion dollars by 1995.

Prospects are dark for this year's goal, however, and uncertain for the future, according to the official.

Companies Share Development of Soviet Tin Mine

SK2708051391 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 26 Aug 91 p 29

[Text] The Hyundai Business Group will have a 51-percent stake of the Korean side's investment share in the joint development of a Soviet tin mine, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said.

The remaining 49-percent share of the Korean side's investment portion will be equally put up by business groups such as Samsung, Daewoo and Lucky-Goldstar, the sources said.

These Korean business groups will readjust their views about the joint development of the Soviet tin mine within this month and they are expected to inaugurate a study group next month for working-level preparations, the sources said.

Belorussian Delegation To Visit 6-13 Sep

SK2708055691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—A delegation from the Soviet Republic of Belorussia, headed by Prime Minister V.F. Kebich, will visit Seoul from Sept. 6-13, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

The seven-member delegation will include Foreign Minister P.K. Kravchenko, according to the ministry.

Kebich will meet with Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, Economic Planning Minister Choe Kak-kyu, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so.

The two sides will discuss economic cooperation with emphasis on agricultural product processing, electronic products, car manufacturing and science technology, the ministry said.

Lucky-Goldstar Imports DPRK PVC's

SK2708055091 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 26 Aug 91 p 9

[Text] Lucky-Goldstar Int'l Corp. recently imported North Korean PVCs (polyvinyl chlorides).

The large Korean trader has signed a contract to import 697 tons of North Korean PVCs worth $314,000 with a Hong Kong intermedialy in June. Under the government approval obtained in midn-July, the imports were brought in to Korea through the Pusan port in early August.

The North Korean PVCs are about 15 percent cheaper than international prices.

North Pays Damage Claim Filed by South Company

SK2708085891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—North Korea has paid a damage claim filed by a South Korean company for the first time since inter-Korean trade started in late 1988.

The compensation for delivering substandard goods was 700 tons of Alaskan pollack, government sources said Tuesday.

Poongyang Co., which received the fish Aug. 12, had complained that a shipment delivered in March failed to conform to the terms of its contract with North Korea.

North Korea and Poongyang had signed, through a Hong Kong agent, a 602,000-U.S.-dollar contract for 2,150 tons of Alaskan pollack (280 dollars a ton) and the contract said the fish should carry eggs and be shipped in standardized packages.

When the pollack arrived last March, they were neither properly packed nor frozen as promised. Poongyang demanded 300 million won (419,580 dollars) in damages and North Korea gave it 700 tons of fish, the sources said.

Poongyang officials confirmed they were doing business with North Korea but declined to talk about the claim.

The sources said it was significant North Korea responded to the claim, although the trade was indirect, as the North had never answered a claim from a company in South Korea before.

In 1989, a compensation claim was filed by a Hyosung Group subsidiary over the quality of coal delivered by North Korea, and a claim was brought against the North Korean beer company Yongsong in 1990, but both were ignored.

They could not tell if the unprecedented step reflected a policy change by the North Korean Government or was simply the action of an export official, the sources said.

A highly-placed North Korean official said in Tokyo over the weekend that North Korea would honor international practices in disputes arising in the course of inter-Korean trade, they said.

Inter-Korean trade started in October 1988. By the end of June this year, 134 million dollars worth of goods and materials were exchanged via third parties.

Inter-Korean Trade Shifts to Direct Means

SK2708045291 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 26 Aug 91 p 30

[Text] Inter-Korean trade reportedly is shifting from triangle trade formulas to direct trade ones.

At the same time, many private enterprises in the South reportedly are moving to strengthen their direct contacts with the North, probably encouraged by simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations, informed government sources said.

Until last year, inter-Korean trade exchanges had been undertaken by dealers in Hong Kong and China.

However, about 40 percent of the applications filed for permits of inter-Korean trade thus far this year were to promote direct trade, the sources explained.

During the first seven months of this year, 159 applications were approved for inter-Korean trade, including 64 for direct trade.

The number of applications filed by Korean entrepreneurs in the South for prior approval of their contacts with North Koreans also rose from only 11 last year to 39 during the first seven months of this year.

In particular, large enterprises, including general trading companies (GTCs), reportedly have set up their windows for contacts with North Koreans, and some of them are tapping the possibility of participating in the Tuman River-basin development projects now being initiated by North Korea, the sources added.

Details of the July approvals for the import of North Korea- origin materials are as follows:

Items Permitted to Import From N. Korea

Firm	Item	Quantity	Amount ($1,000)
Poong Yang Ind.	Frozen Alaskan pollack	700 tons	
Kyongbang Silk	Raw silk	700 tons	26
Ungjin Pharmaceutical	Bismuth concentrates	20,000 tons	48
Agricultural & Fisheries Marketing Corp.	Red beans	2,000 tons	1,160
Kumnong Enterprise	N. Korean stamps	20,000 sets	198
Shin Wha Textile	Raw silk	2,994 kg	114

Items Permitted to Import From N. Korea (Continued)

Firm	Item	Quantity	Amount ($1,000)
Chain International	Dried top-shells	1,310 tons	5
Chinwoo Trading	Cement	7,000 tons	371
Sungmoon Steel	Billets	2,000 tons	510
D.Y. International	Zinc ingots	200 tons	200
Samsung Co.	"	500 tons	545
Dae Chang Ind.	"	100 tons	110
Hanara Int'l	Chestnuts	150 tons	240
Pan Pacific Trading	Duckdowns	20 tons	122
Samsung Co.	Zinc ingots	200 tons	217
Sorin Metals Corp.	"	1,900 tons	2,039
Dae Chang Ind.	"	100 tons	110
Tonghae Steel	Billets	5,000 tons	1,294
Lucky-Goldstar Int'l	Synthetic resins	697 tons	314
Samjin	Zinc ingots	150 tons	165
Lucky-Goldstar Int'l	"	427 tons	453
Korea Trading Int'l	Ginseng wine	10,000 bottles	43
Dae Chang Ind.	Zinc ingots	200 tons	217

N-S Delegates Head for UN Meeting in PRC

SK2708032491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korean experts are likely to discuss bilateral cooperation in the Tuman River development project when they attend a five-nation forum under the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) in China, officials here said Tuesday.

A 15-member South Korean delegation, including government officials and field experts from the Korea Institute of Economy and Technology, left for Changchun, northeast China, Sunday to attend the UNDP International Conference on Economic and Technological Development in Northeast Asia, opening Aug. 29-31.

North Korea sent a five-member delegation of professors to the meeting, officials said.

The UNDP conference, attended by the two Koreas, Japan, China, Mongolia, the United States and the Soviet Union, is expected to discuss economic development in general.

It is also expected to discuss the North Korean proposal made in May to establish a special economic zone near the Tuman River, which borders North Korea, China and the Soviet Union.

South Korean participation in the project would be brought up naturally, officials here predicted, bettering chances for inter-Korean cooperation in the project.

The officials said, however, the UNDP conference will stop short of studying the feasibility of the project because most of the delegates are scholars.

Working-level negotiations, they said, will be left up to inter-Korean talks.

Trade Protection Talks With PRC Begin

SK2708031591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and China began talks Monday on trade and investment protection agreements, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Kim Sok-wu, director-general for Asian Affairs, is leading the Korean delegation to the talks in Beijing and Xie Jianqun, vice chairman of the Chinese Chamber of International Commerce, heads the Chinese side, the Ministry said.

Abolition of discriminatory customs tariffs and investment protection will top the agendas of the three-day meeting, Ministry officials said.

"China currently levies 5 percent to 30 percent in discriminatory taxes on South Korean products, and we will lodge a strong request that Beijing rectify the situation," one official said.

"Once the discriminatory taxes are abolished, we expect our exports to China will grow approximately 15 percent," he said.

An economic team of officials from the Finance, and Trade and Industry Ministries and the Economic Planning Board was in China from Aug. 23 preparing for this week's meeting.

Korea and China are yet to establish diplomatic relations but have been working toward economic cooperation. Seoul opened a trade office in Beijing in January, and Beijing opened a trade office in Seoul in March.

Official, Chairman Discuss PRC Trade Pact

SK2708054591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—A leading South Korean businessman said Monday South Korea and China agreed to conclude trade and investment protection agreements within this year.

Pak Yong-hak, president of Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA), said the two nations also agreed to establish a private Korea-China economic association between KFTA and China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) as soon as possible to promote trade and investment between the two countries.

Pak made the remarks in a news conference at the Kimpo International Airport after visiting China leading a Korean trade delegation from Aug. 9.

South Korea and China, which have no diplomatic ties, also agreed to consider building a trade center in Shanghai, Pak said.

During his stay in China, Pak met with leading Chinese economic officials, including CCPIT Chairman Zheng Hongye, urging to sign trade agreement, investment protection agreement, customs and aviation pacts at the earlist possible time.

Pak, chairman of the Dainong Business Group, said since the two countries agreed to sign trade and investment protection agreements within this year, Korean Government officials would take part in the working level talks to be held in Beijing from Aug. 28.

To secure a bridgehead, KFTA plans to establish a trade office in Beijing soon, the KFTA president said.

Forest Conference With Indonesia Opens

SK2708054391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The 10th Korea-Indonesia forestry conference opened Tuesday at the office of forestry here with Choe Pyong-uk, director of the forestry office, and Djamaludin, his Indonesian counterpart, in attendance.

Before the conference ends Friday, the two sides are expected to discuss the postponement of forest developmental rights for Korean firms and ways to improve lumber production, a spokesman said.

They will exchange opinions on a legal guarantee for Korean firms, co-research on woods that haven't been used until now and plans to promote trade in wood products, he said.

Djamaludin will call on the agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister and heads of companies to discuss bilateral cooperations in forestry.

Police Arrest Activists for Planning 'Revolt'

SK2708012291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—Thirteen labor activists are under arrest on charges of instigating demonstrations to foment an armed uprising against the government, police said Tuesday.

Police booked three others without detention.

Pak Song-in and Ko Song-pum, both 32, and the 11 others belonged to a "people's democracy group" that sought to establish a socialist regime through armed revolution, police said.

They were charged under the National Security Law.

The group members, calling themselves anti-imperialists and anti-fascists, had infiltrated industrial complexes in Seoul, Pusan and Ulsan since January to start a workers' revolt, police said.

The group was responsible for more than 10 illegal rallies in May, soon after a Seoul collegian was clubbed to death April 26, according to police.

New Immigration Policy Outlined

SK2708052891 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 27 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] The government has recently decided to switch the present emigration policy managed under the licensing system to the reporting system, effective from Jan. 1 of next year. This policy change is designed to expedite the emigration of Koreans.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs worked out a revision of the Emigration Law on Aug. 14. With approval by the State Council, the ministry will send the bill to the regular session of the National Assembly in September.

Under the new system, an applicant for emigration will be required only to submit his report on emigration according to the lawful procedures. It will not be necessary for the applicant to go through examination by the Emigrant Qualification Screening Committee as of next year.

The government service related to emigrations will be turned over to the Korea International Cooperation Corporation inaugurated on April 1 this year. Under the new system, the maximum value of property a family which will be permitted to carry out will be limited to $200,000, as is now the case.

The number of Korean emigrants has continued to decrease from 34,098 in 1987 to 31,486 in 1988, to 26,272 in 1989, and to 23,314 in 1990. On the other hand, the number of those emigrants coming back home has continued to increase from 4,700 in 1988 to 6,685 in 1989 and to 6,449 in 1990, according to the ministry.

Daily Group Warns of Action Against Imports

SK2708054291 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 26 Aug 91 p 29

[Text] The Korea Daily Industry Association in a statement urged the government "to immediately stop the indiscrete importation of beef and daily products." In its warning, the association pointed out that up until last year, the government had artificially reduced milk production by saying that there was a surplus of milk in stock. As there was a shortage of milk in supply, the government permitted the imports of 7,000 tons of dry milk and 2,000 tons of butter this year.

The association also said that the government has been meeting more than a half of the beef demand with imported beef, whereas it set the self-supporting ratio of beef at 60 percent. In order to protect the domestic daily and cattle raising industries, they will not hesitate to take collective action, the statement said.

Royalties to Foreign Firms Growth Barrier

SK2708053191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korean electronics companies are battling for their survival against two foreign foes—imports and royalties.

Of these, royalties have emerged as the most formidable barrier to growth among Korean firms, which are largely dependent on foreign technologies.

The Japanese firm Sony recently raised issue with patent rights concerning compact disc players, floppy disc drives, video cassette tapes and Walkman earphones being produced in Korea.

Hitachi, another Japanese firm, has brought up questions about patent rights involving washing machines, floppy discs, tubes for color televisions and video cassette recorders.

Toshiba and Mitsubishi, also from Japan, are asking if Korean producers of color tubes are violating their patent rights, Matsushita is raising questions over microwave ovens and printed circuits, Sanyo is making a fuss over vacuum cleaners, and Japan Victor Co. is causing trouble about video cassette recorders.

International business machines of the United States is negotiating with Korean firms a hike in patent fees for personal computers from 3 percent of turnover to 5 percent. Another American firm, Texas Instruments, is demanding 3 percent in patent fees.

Korean producers of personal computers now pay 12.4 percent of turnover in royalties, including patent fees, and if they accept the foreign demands for higher fees, the rate may surge to 17 percent.

Business sources say increases in patent fees and other costs of technology transfer are feared to weaken the competitiveness of Korean electronic goods.

Burma

11 Students Arrested at PRC Embassy Protest

BK2408033391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 91 p 4

[Text] Eleven Burmese students were arrested after trying to protest in front of the Chinese Embassy against Beijing's invitation for Burmese strongman Gen Saw Maung to visit China and its military aid to Rangoon.

Police also seized posters, placards and leaflets the group tried to distribute to onlookers.

Those arrested are members of the Overseas National Students' Organisation of Burma and are "persons of concern" who receive regular monthly living allowances of 2,500 baht from the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees.

The 11 were among 50 Burmese students who tried to stage the protest. Most managed to elude the police.

The group was charged initially with illegal entry and police said if the members are really students they will be detained with 80 others held during the past three months.

But they face immediate deportation through Ranong if they are ordinary Burmese citizens.

Thailand has agreed not to deport Burmese students on humanitarian grounds but insists they be placed in closed camps to prevent them engaging in political activities which may jeopardise Burmese-Thai relations.

The students want China to stop supplying Rangoon with arms, to cut diplomatic ties with Burma and to refrain from interfering in Burmese internal affairs.

Chinese Ministry Official Meets Khin Nyunt

BK2608130591 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Major General Fu Jiaping, director of the Ministry of National Defense's Foreign Affairs Bureau, called on Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], at the No. 2 State Guest House at 1700 [on 21 August].

Also present on the occasion together with Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt were SLORC members—Maj. Gen. Maung Aye, commander of the Eastern Military Command, and Maj. and Gen. Maung Thint, commander of the Northeast Military Command—Brigadier General Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade; Rear Admiral Than Nyunt, Naval chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Thein Win, Air Force chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Myo Thant, director of signals; Brig. Gen. Tin Hla, commander of the 22d Light Infantry Division; U Tin Aung Tun, Myanmar ambassador to the PRC; and Colonel Ohn Myint, military attache to the PRC.

Present together with Maj. Gen. Fu Jiaping, director of the Ministry of National Defense's Foreign Affairs Bureau, were Col. (Qu Weireh) and Col. (Wang Baoxin).

Saw Maung, Delegation Return From PRC 25 Aug

BK2508142791 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], and his wife, Daw Aye Yi, who paid a good will visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, left the Golden Dragon Hotel in Yunnan's Kunming and arrived at Kuning Airport at 1400 local time today to prepare for the depature for Yangon [Rangoon]. [passage omitted]

At 1410, Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage left Kunming by a special Myanmar Airways aircraft and arrived in Yangon at 1335 [0705 GMT] local time today. [passage omitted]

Rangoon Reports Saw Maung, Jiang Zemin Meeting

BK2708062991 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], who visited the People's Republic of China on a good-will visit at the invitation of Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC, called on Jiang Zemin, general secretary of th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC] at the CPC Headquarters at 1630 on 23 August. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the meeting, SLORC Chairman Sr. Gen. Saw Maung explained that the friendship between China and Myanmar would last forever as long as this earth exists and said that in the annals of the friendship between the two countries there are recorded as well unrecorded events. Sr. Gen. Saw Maung said that although the current international situation is chainging rapidly, the bilateral friendly relations remain firm and he hoped that it would continue to grow strong. He said we have experienced ourselves the friendship between the two countries.

Sr. Gen. Saw Maung said in the current international situation the two countries are interdependent on each other and both respect and practice the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which calls for noninterference in each other's affairs. He said both countries are endeavoring to improve their people's living standard and that in today's world no country can remain in isolation. However, he said, there must be freedom from external interference and self-determination according to the wishes of the people. He said every country must have the right to freely create a social system in accordance with the wishes of its people.

He said the Defense Services—the strongest institution in the country—are discharging the state responsibilities and are endeavoring to implement the wishes of the people. He said the defense services are striving to reconstruct the country and ensure the people's lives are secure. He said our country is relying on its own resources in the economic endeavor and that the economic cooperation under the open-door policy are still in their embrionic stage. He said the Defense Services are upholding the three main causes [of preserving the Union, national unity, and sovereignty] in response to the need for reforms on all fronts in the country.

Sr. Gen. Saw Maung said our country is relying on its own resources as well as cooperating with neighboring countries in its campaign against the narcotic drugs. He said efforts are being made currently to accelerate development of remote border regions which were once under the control of insurgents. He said the campaign against narcotic drugs has been very successful because of accelerated development and educational programs for the local people in drug producing areas. He said the campaign against narcotic drugs has been successful because of cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking at the meeting, CPS General Secretary Jiang Zemin said the two countries have the history of time-honored friendship. He said that as developing countries, the two countries were in the past subjected to aggression, oppression, and atrocities during the colonial era, and that this era had left deep scars which brought undesirable effects in both countries.

He noted bilateral friendship is important for the two countries which share a 2,000 kilometer common border and that the late leaders such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Marshal Zhen Yi worked relentlessly for bilateral friendship. He said the two countries jointly initiated and implemented the Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in 1954. He said the most important provision of the principles is the noninterference in internal affairs and that China hopes to continue to develop bilateral relations based on the five principles.

He added that the choice of the social system and ideology of a nation is an internal affair and it has to be determined by the country concerned and that there should be no external interference. He said only the people of the country concerned should choose which system is suitable for them. Further, he said, the issues of democracy and human rights are based on the historical developments of the country concerned as well as its economic, cultural, and social contitions. For instance, democracy in a country like China cannot be like democracy in other countries. China has a cultural history of five million years and a population of over one billion. He said the task of meeting the need for food, clothing, and shelter of over one billion people is immense. Meeting the needs of the people for food, clothing, and shelter and improving the living standard of every person is implementing human rights. China has 900 million farmers and the security of life of these farmers constitutes a basic human rights issue.

Jiang Zemin said we abhor narcotic drugs and the Chinese people are aware that drugs can undermine their race. He recalled that after the establishment of New China in 1947, the consumption of opium was outlawed. He said that as external contacts have increased under the current Open Door policy, undesirable habits have entered the country and the problem of drugs has reemerged in the country. Myanmar and China have a good tradition of cooperating in the campaign against narcotic drugs. He said he sympathized with Myanmar after hearing about the developments in Myanmar and expressed his wishes for continued success.

The meeting ended at 1750. [passage omitted]

Rangoon Cracks Down on Border Smuggling

BK2008150591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1327 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] Rangoon, Aug 20 (AFP)—Several people have been detained in Burma in a crackdown by Rangoon's military authorities on a large racket in illegal dollar transactions, according to a military official here.

Colonel Than Tun told reporters that about 10 people suspected to be "dollar brokers" had been rounded up following an operation on Burma's southwestern border with Bangladesh to suppress an illegal trade in the U.S. currency combined with cross-border smuggling of commodities.

The deputy chief of military intelligence said during a briefing on Monday that the group's ringleader, whom he did not identify, was presently based in Singapore.

"We have uncovered a huge racket where foodstuffs and other commodities were being shipped out of Rangoon to the Rakine (Arakan) state ostensibly for redistribution there but were in fact smuggled out of the country at a huge profit," Than Tun said.

Payments in Bangladeshi takas were eventually turned into blackmarket dollars, which were smuggled back to the Burmese capital and re-sold at a substantial profit, he said.

The blackmarket rate of the dollar here has recently risen to approximately 14 to 16 times the official rate of 6.5 Burmese kyats to the greeenback.

"The illegal transactions of dollars and the manipulation of the exchange rate by these racketeers has had a destabilizing effect on both the taka and the local currency," Than Tun said.

Than Tun said the blackmarketeers were Bengalis, but he dismissed as "false and fabricated" foreign reports describing the crackdown as an attempt to suppress Moslems in Arakan.

"The official action was specifically directed at smugglers and lawbreakers and had nothing whatsoever to do with race or religion," Than Tun said, charging foreign publications and broadcasting stations with "attempting to deliberately create racial and religious tension" in Burma.

Mon Monks Urge Thais To Refuse SLORC Award

BK2708025191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 91 p 2

[Text] Mon Buddhist monks have urged the Thai Ecclesiastical Council to refuse the titles to be bestowed on its members by the Burmese military junta this week.

The Mon monks, members of the Overseas Mon Yung Monks Union, wrote in a letter sent to the Supreme Patriarch that the titles Abbidhamma Maha Ratha Gura and Agga Maha Pandita, the highest and second-highest ecclesiastical titles in the Burmese Sangha, should not be received because of the human rights violations record of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC).

Abbidhamma Maha Ratha Gura is to be conferred on the Supreme Patriarch and Agga Maha Pandita on eight other members of the Thai Ecclesiastical Council.

The titles are to be bestowed on Friday at Wat Bowon Niwet Vihara by the Burmese Religious Affairs minister who is due here today.

The Mon monks say SLORC has killed, arrested, imprisoned and forcibly disrobed several monks in Burma including Insein YwaMa Temple abbot U tiloka Bhivongsa, Mahabodhi Temple abbot, U Pandita Bhivongsa, Masoe Yein Temple abbot, U Kovida Bhivongsa and Maha Ghandha Yon Temple abbot, U Sumingala Sami, all of whom were arrested and forcibly disrobed.

Thai religious groups have also opposed acceptance of the titles, but a source close to the Supreme Patriarch said a decision would rest with the Religious Affairs Department.

The Foreign Ministry earlier advised against accepting the titles, claiming Rangoon's move was politically motivated.

Registration of 'Human Rights' Party Annulled

BK2008164591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Announcement No. 959 of the Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar, dated 19 August 1991]

[Text] Subject: Annulment of Registration of the Democratic Human Rights Party as a political party.

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] issued Announcement No. 39 on 23 October 1988 that it has permitted, under Article 5.A of the Political Parties Registration Law, the registration of the Democratic Human Rights Party as a political party with its headquarters at No. 116, top floor, [name indistinct] street, Botataung Township, Yangon [Rangoon] Division.
2. However, the commission is now in receipt of a request from the party voluntarily seeking an annulment of its registration as a political party. The Commission thereby declares that the registration of the Democratic Human Rights Party has been annulled with effect from 19 August 1991.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Cambodia

Heng Samrin Welcomes Gorbachev Resuming Power

BK2408055691 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 24 August (SPK)—In a declaration to SPK on the aftermath of the situation in the USSR, Heng Samrin, chairman of the State of Cambodia's State Council, said the return to normalcy and constitutionality in USSR is a victory of the valiant Soviet people.

This demonstrates that the Soviet people are politically mature to defend their interests, legitimacy, and constitutional institutions, Chairman Heng Samrin added.

He further said: "I have learned with great elation that Comrade Gorbachev has resumed his function as the president of the USSR. As for the State of Cambodia, we continue to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union."

Japanese Cultural Mission Head Thanks Chea Sim

BK2608075191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly, recently received a message of thanks from His Excellency (Ishio Hirayama), head of the cultural mission and chairman of the Executive and Planning Committee of the Angkor Temples Renovation Council. The message read:

I sincerely thank you for your kindness and assistance given me during our stay in your country from 27 April to 3 May 1991.

Thanks to your assistance, my delegation and I had the opportunity to revisit the Angkor Temples after an absence from them of 22 years. We were greatly saddened by the damage that has been done to the Angkor Temples. The first thing that we who are members of the mission and that the Japanese people who love Cambodia's culture should do is rescue these ancient temples. I am greatly honored to be able to meet with your excellency in Phnom Penh. We held sincere discussions on the plan for the exchange of personnel with an aim to increasing their technical knowhow to assure appropriate conservation of the temples.

I promise to do my best for the concrete implementation of all the objectives I discussed with you in Phnom Penh. I am greatly moved by your efforts to strengthen the existing cultural ties between Cambodia and Japan.

I wish you good health.

Red Cross Committee Calls for Relief Aid

BK2408060691 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0424 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 24—The Cambodian Red Cross has appealed to humanitarian and international organizations to donate relief aid to the victims of floods in a number of provinces.

In a communique released here Friday, the central committee of the Cambodian Red Cross made known to representatives of the humanitarian and international organizations that during the last few days a number of areas in the provinces of Kompong Speu, Takeo, Kampot and Kandal faced big floods which caused great losses of lives and property.

It said thousands of flood victims are temporarily settling alongside highways, living in precarious conditions and needing urgent relief aid such as food, medicines, shelters, and other necessities.

The Cambodian Red Cross appealed for humanitarian aid to be sent as soon as possible to the relief of the victims.

Sihanouk Heeds Hun Sen's Call for Aid

BK2408060291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0437 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 24—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), launched a worldwide appeal Friday for emergency aid for victims of floods in Cambodia, AFP reported.

The move by the prince was in response to a call by the Phnom Penh Government, which has reported that flooding in Phnom Penh and southern Cambodia has caused the loss of life and widespread destruction over the past few days.

One hundred people had died in Kompong Speu, southwest of the Cambodian capital, in the first day of the flooding alone.

In a letter to the prince asking him to launch an international campaign for aid, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen described the floods, triggered by seasonal monsoon rains, as "an unprecedented catastrophe."

"I launch an urgent appeal to the international community to provide our unfortunate population with emergency assistance to repair the damage caused by this natural disaster," Prince Sihanouk said in a statement.

Sihanouk Replies to Hun Sen Appeal Message

BK2408131091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 24 Aug 91

["Essence" of "reply message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, to Comrade Hun Sen"; dated 23 August—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency:

I am honored to have received your message dated 22 August 1991 concerning an appeal for emergency aid to our compatriots who are victims of serious floods in Kompong Speu, Takeo, Kampot, and Kandal Provinces, as well as in a number of areas around Cambodia's capital Phnom Penh.

In response to your suggestion, this afternoon I have made this appeal in Bangkok, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

Please once again accept my high consideration and fondest affection.

Made at Central Plaza Hotel, Bangkok, on 23 August 1991

Sihanouk Sends Money To Assist Flood Victims

BK2408135491 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] On 24 August, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC] and chairman of the committee in search of aid for the rehabilitation and socioeconomic development of the State of Cambodia, sent a message to Comrade Hun Sen, member of the SNC and vice chairman of the Committee in Search of Aid for the Rehabilitation and Socioeconomic Development of the State of Cambodia. Here is the essence of the message:

Your Excellency: On top of my message dated 23 August 1991 and my appeal to the international community and countries which are friends of the Cambodian people on the same day appealing for emergency aid for our unfortunate people, victims of torrential rains in Kompong Speu, Takeo, Kampot, and Kandal Provinces, and a number of areas around Phnom Penh, I am honored to hand over to you my meager contribution of 2,000 U.S. dollars, which can be immediately used to assist our needy compatriots in the zones under the administration of the State of Cambodia's government.

Please accept my high consideration and loving sentiments.

[Dated] Bangkok, 24 August 1991

Delegation Visits Flood Victims in Kandal

BK2608100791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] On 24 August 1991, a high-ranking delegation of the party, government, and state headed by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD], and made up of Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry; Comrade Yim Chhaili, member of the party Central Committee and minister of public health; Comrade Min Khin, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Major General Thong Chan, deputy minister of interior; Comrade Dr. Mi Samedi, deputy minister of public health and secretary general of the Cambodian Red Cross Committee; paid a visit to flood victims in Kandal Province and handed to them a quantity of gifts, including instant noodles, condensed milk, soy sauce, cigarettes, blankets, clothes, and rice worth close to 12 million riel.

During the visit, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim described the flood as the biggest ever experienced by our people over the past 40 years and said that it has caused a serious calamity and hardship to our people. He expressed condolences over and regrets at the heavy damage caused to the infrastructure of Kandal Province, especially in the districts of Kandal Stoeng, Phnom Penh, and S'ang as well as the provincial seat. He assured everyone that in the face of such a difficult situation, our party and people will seek by all means and possibilities to come to the rescue of all victims and to help free them from the peril and threat of the flood.

Comrade Chairman Chea Sim also stressed that he would appeal to various humanitarian organizations and generous people both at home and abroad to help shoulder these difficulties through relief in the form of food and other consumer goods in the spirit of compassion and mutual solidarity.

Radio Reports on SNC Session in Phatthaya

BK2708081591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] According to a dispatch from Phatthaya City, the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting has begun at Royal Club Hotel on Monday 26 August under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and with the participation of the Paris conference on Cambodia cochairmen—France and Indonesia—and the representative of the UN secretary general.

Yesterday's SNC meeting discussed the meeting agenda, meaning the topics of this round of meeting. The meeting began with playing the SNC anthem.

In his opening speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said the thorny issue—meaning the issue concerning the draft agreement worked out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]—should be discussed first. The samdech was of the opinion that the five UNSC permanent members' draft agreement is the best document to help the Cambodian people restore democracy and justice to their country. The samdech fully accepted the document. However, Mr. Hun Sen's faction asked to amend some clauses of the document. The request will be decided by the SNC and presented to the meeting of the five major powers on 29 August.

His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the SNC, talked about Cambodia's critically backward economy and appealed to every party not to think of seeking power but mind the interests of the nation and people.

According to the report we received, the SNC spent a lot of time on discussing the agenda of the ongoing meeting. However, before focussing on this issue, the meeting decided to write to the UN secretary general asking that a number of UN observers and advisers be dispatched to Cambodia as quickly as possible to strengthen the implementation of the voluntary cease-fire and cessation of outside arms supplies until an official cease-fire is achieved at the next Paris conference on Cambodia.

Yesterday's SNC meeting did not flesh out the talks. It only discussed the principle of military coordination. On this point, Mr. Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh side proposed to reduce armed forces by 40 percent in three phases. However, Mr. Khieu Samphan of the Democratic Kampuchea party asked to keep 12,000 troops—6,000 from the Phnom Penh side and 6,000 from the resistance party. Hun Sen rejected Mr. Khieu Samphan's proposal—he continued to ask for reduction of the armed forces by 40 percent.

What was reported that this issue remained unsettled. We will provide more information after receiving further reports.

The meeting started on Monday yesterday ended at 1830 on the same day.

Sihanouk Greets Suharto on National Day

BK2408034891 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Aug 91

["Message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, to His Excellency President Suharto on the National Day of the Republic of Indonesia"—dated 12 Aug; read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency: On the solemn National Day of the Republic of Indonesia, I have the honor of extending to you the warmest greetings and best wishes. May you achieve new, still greater successes in the implementation of your historic noble tasks at the helm of the Indonesian nation and state.

The Cambodian people and Supreme National Council wish the courageous Indonesian people happiness and glory and Indonesia, under your intelligent leadership, further prosperity.

I would like express to Your Excellency and Indonesia our endless gratitude for the historic contribution that you have made to restoring peace and national unity to Cambodia within its national independence and freedom.

Your Excellency, please, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] SNC Chairman Norodom Sihanouk.

[Dated] Pyongyang, 12 August 1991.

Bank Notes Not Accepted by Phnom Penh Faction

BK2408040491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] According to the national council in Phnom Penh City, the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh faction have lately issued a confidential circular ordering every unit, office, and department dealing with collecting money to stop accepting the 1-100 denomination bank notes of the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh faction. Any unit, office, or department that does not comply with the circular will be rigorously punished.

The move has infuriated and panicked people living in the areas temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh faction.

SRV Reinforcements Shipped to Kampot Province

BK2408022091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] According to a report received on 13 August from the national council in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors had sent 200 uniformed Vietnamese troops with two tanks, two military trucks, and a 105-mm cannon to Cha Village in the district.

This is the 8th shipment of Vietnamese reinforcements to Cambodia since the day of launching the appeal calling for implementation of cease-fire and cessation of foreign military supplies to the country.

50 SRV Secret Agents Sent Into Country

BK2708021091 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] According to a report from the national council in Botumsakor District of Koh Kong Province, on 21 August, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors sent 50 Vietnamese secret agents from Vietnam by boat to stay in Botumsakor District.

Openly, these newly-sent Vietnamese secret agents carry out their daily living as ordinary citizens. But their real duty is to mingle among Cambodian people so that in the future they can launch secret activities to undermine our society, such as assassinating cadres of the Cambodian resistance forces, creating unrest, and causing internal conflicts.

Indonesia

Companies Sign Accord on Karimun Island

BK2308091591 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0835 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] Singapore, Aug 23 (ANTARA-ECOANA)—A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed here Thursday between an Indonesian group of companies, the Bangun Cipta Group and a Singapore consortium of companies led by the Sembawang Group to pave the way for the development of the Karimun islands in Riau.

Under the MOU signed by Meilono Suwondo, the president of the Bangun Cipta Group, and Hsu Tse Kwang, the executive chairman of the Sembawang Group, Karimun will be developed in several phases covering Pulau Karimun Kecil and the northern part of Pulau Karimun Besar.

The signing of the MOU was done in the presence of Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita, Singapore Minister of State (Trade and Industry) Mah Bow Tan, Riau Governor Suripto, and chairman of the Economic Development Board of Singapore Phillip Yeo.

Initially, the primary focus will be on shipyard and oil-related industries where the demand for land is very strong. Already, there have been several enquiries for large tracts of land to work on such projects.

In subsequent phases, other industries such as industrial plants and marine-related activities will be developed for use by third party companies and joint ventures.

All these industries in Karimun, the group said, will, in effect, complement the already buoyant marine and oil-related industries in Singapore and Indonesia.

Sembawang Shipyard, with its Indonesian partner, is currently undertaking a feasibility study to set up a shipyard which involves moving a 30,000 deadweight tonne floating dock to Karimun.

The Sembawang Group also has a plan to build a petroleum storage terminal in a consortium with international petroleum trading companies with whom an agreement has already been worked out.

The Karimun islands are the third among the Riau islands to be developed under an agreement between the Governments of Indonesia and Singapore on economic cooperation in the framework of the development of the Riau Province.

The agreement was signed in August 1990 between Radius Prawiro, the Indonesian coordinating minister for economy, finance, and industry, and B.G. [Brigadier General] Lee Hsien Loong, the deputy prime minister of Singapore.

The Karimun cooperation concept is similar to Batam which is tailored towards electronics industries and Bintan where the emphasis is on tourism, water development, and light/medium industries.

Reports on East Timor, NAM Summit Issues

BK2408072291 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0650 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 24 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has approved plan for a visit by Portuguese parliamentarians to East Timor to see the situation in the region, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas disclosed on Saturday.

East Timor was a Portuguese colony which integrated into Indonesia in 1976 and became the latter's 27th province.

The Portuguese MPs [members of parliament] would visit the region only to observe and not to investigate, Alatas said.

Alatas came to see the president at the Jalan Cendana presidential residence on Saturday to report about the envisaged visit.

No definite time has been set for the visit, he told reporters as he emerged from his meeting with the head of state. It is unlikely to be in October because there will be a general election in Portugal that month, he noted.

We can approve the requested visit because it will only be for observation and not investigation. If the MPs have been planning to an investigation, we will definitely reject them, he pointed out.

In preparation for the MPs' arrival, a special team will come to Indonesia late September or early October, particularly to arrange for the protocol arrangement.

The special team's visit will have no political significance. The team will include a senior official from Indonesia's UN permanent representive office in New York, a Portuguese UN senior envoy and a UN representative, Alatas said.

The team will decide the areas to be visited, the routes to be passed and matters pertaining to accommodation.

Alatas could not say who the UN representative will be but his job will be to represent UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

The Portuguese MPs will bring along journalists of their own choice to cover their visit so Indonesia will also invite Indonesian journalist to do the same.

Alatas also reported to president his coming visit to Ghana to attend a ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to take place in the African country from september 2 to 8, 1991.

The meeting's agenda will include the election of the host of the movement's 10th summit.

Indonesia and Nicaragua are so far official nominees for hosting the summit, according to Alatas.

But there is an indication that Nicaragua will withdraw its candidacy, giving a bigger chance to Indonesia to host the summit. But, we should not speculate on it, he said.

Alatas said the indication has been noted by Indonesia's ambassadors in several countries including Indonesian ambassador to the United Nations Nana Sutresna who also represents Indonesia in Nicaragua.

A number of countries have stated their agreement of Indonesia as host of the summit in 1992. The host will automatically assume the chairmanship of the movement.

Dutch MP's Criticized for Unauthorized Visit

BK2608113391 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 22 Aug 91 p 1

[Text] The Dutch MPs [members of parliament] who visited the Cipinang Penitentiary recently had no permit from the appropriate authorities, Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Admiral (rtd) [retired] Sudomo said here Wednesday.

Sudomo was replying to questions from newsmen on the incident which took place at the Cipinang jail on Sunday. "I am the Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs of this country," he said. "If I went to visit the jail, I also have to apply for permit, and not just go there, like that."

He said the matter has been reported to the Foreign Ministry, and the incident is being settled through diplomatic channels.

In another part of the press meeting, Sudomo called on all workers here on strike who used intimidation and violence at the premises of PT [company limited] Gajah Tunggal, to immediately cease their hostile acts.

"I have ordered the Armed Forces to take stern action of such things are repeated by workers," he said.

Sudomo said there are KKBs (Joint Working Agreements) signed between employers and workers. If there is any misunderstanding, they should hold deliberations to solve these."

"If they fail, then, they can file charges in the district court of justice. But, not resolve to violence and intimidation. Such things may affect stability of the country, and in the long run influence the prosperity of the labour-force."

Sudomo gave the press conference after presiding a political and security coordination meeting here Wednesday. He also said the security and stability situation of the country was good.

Irian Jaya Province Signs PNG Trade Accord

BK2508081091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0454 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Jayapura (Irian Jaya), August 25 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Irian Jaya chapter of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadinda) will meet the need of Papua New Guinea's [PNG's] people for various kinds of products such as garments, office equipment, and building materials with the signing of a trade cooperation agreement here on Saturday.

The agreement was signed by Chairman of Irian Jaya Kadinda Suwages, Jayapura Regent Bas Youwe, and Papua New Guinea's businessmen Leo Balthazar and Awa Purumo and Papua New Guinea's Consul General in Jayapura Aiwa E. Olmi.

For increasing economic relations between Indonesia's province of Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea, Bas Youwe said that the realization of the agreement must be carried out with a family spirit.

Aiwa E. Olmi, meanwhile, expressed his full support to the agreement saying that it would improve development and economic relations between the two countries.

According to plans, initial shipment of products from Irian Jaya to PNG will be carried next September.

Former General, Others Set Up Democratic Forum

BK2608114591 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 23 Aug 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—A new forum was set up yesterday with the apparent strong backing of the Petition 50 dissident group adding to at least two other such forums established in the last six months.

The new forum, called FPKR or People's Sovereignty Purification Forum, was set up yesterday by 70 people under the leadership of a former secretary general of ASEAN, Lieut. Gen. (ret.) [retired] H.R. Dharsono, Moslem intellectual Deliar Nur, and a former leader of the PNI (Indonesian Nationalist Party), Abdul Majid.

"The forum was set up as a spontaneous gesture against the latest political developments by people who share the need to support the implementation of Pancasila democracy," said forum chairman Dharsono at a press conference at the home of former Jakarta governor Ali Sadikin yesterday, only two days after police officers broke up a meeting held by the Petition 50 dissident group there.

Dharsono said the forum was open to "anyone with whatever political leaning, groups, religions or aspirations."

"I hope people in other provinces with similar aspirations will also set up similar forums," said Dharsono, who was released on Sept. 16 last year after five years in jail for his involvement in the Tanjung Priok riot in 1984.

The legal basis of the forum was chapter 28 of the 1945 Constitution, Dharsono said, which guarantees freedom of assembly and freedom of expression both verbally and in writing.

Dharsono denied that the forum got strong support from the Petition saying that none of its founders were members of the group although it was born in the house where Petition 50 members used to meet.

Deliar Nur said the forum would "formulate concepts and resort to constitutional action" to accomplish its goals.

Ali Sadikin who claimed to be a participant in the forum told reporters that preparation for the forum had been made since last year when a seminar organized by the Petition 50 group concluded that a lot of things had to be done to "make ourselves mature in democracy."

Deliar Nur, replying to reporters after the press conference, said that the 70 people who set up the forum came from Java and Sumatra including prosessionals and middle-level businessmen.

"They are mostly 'independent' people and none of them are members of political parties," Deliar Nur said.

Asked why he did not join the recently formed Forum Demokrasi [democratic forum], Deliar Noer said, he did not know "where Forum Demokrasi is going." Besides, he said, he was already involved in the preparation for this new forum when Forum Demokrasi came into existence.

Forum Demokrasi, set up by one of the most influential Moslem leaders, Abdulrahman Wahid, was established by intellectuals, professionals and businessmen in March only days before another forum, the Liga Pemulihan Demokarasi (Agency for the Restoration of Democracy) was founded by human rights activist H.J. Princen.

Abdul Majid said democracy had a common legal basis in the 1945 Constitution so any group could fight for its implementation.

Asked what action the forum would take in its struggle, Delier Nur said: "Well, during the revolutionary period people also take action which is constitutional."

Four Antigovernment Detainees Released 17 Aug

BK2608113591 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 19 Aug 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Four prisoners jailed for subversion were granted remissions and were released from the Cipinang, East Jakarta, correctional institute on Independence Day on Saturday.

Prof. Usmany Al Hamidy, 77, former rector of the Islamic Institute (PTDI), Ratono, 36, a student at the Jakarta-based institute, and Hasan Kiat, 41, a Moslem preacher, who were convicted for delivering antigovernment sermons, were set free at midnight on Friday.

David Dias Ximenes, 37, a member of Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] (the rebels' group which fought against East Timor's integration with Indonesia) was taken to the Sukarno-Hatta international airport at 2 A.M. on Saturday.

Ximenes was released and flown to Dili, East Timor, by Garuda Indonesia airline at 6 A.M.

Another member of the rebels' group, Dominggus Seixas, 40, took the same flight as he was moved to Dili's prison on the consent of the agency for national stability (Bakorstanas) because there are only a few months left before his release, according to a prison official.

The Dili District Court in 1983 sentenced Ximenes, a former civil servant to 15 years. Ximenes, who was moved to the Cipinang correctional institute in 1984, was set free on Saturday because the government granted him remissions annually.

A total of 42 former members of the Fretilin group had been held in Cipinang. At present only four of them remain. Mariano Bonaparte, Marito alias Mario, Ze Roberto Seixas (a former Niomax subdistrict head), and Albino Lourdes, who were sentenced to 16, 17, 12, and 17 years in jail respectively.

Hamidy and Ratono were jailed for eight years each in 1986 for inciting the public through their antigovernment sermons, resulting in the 1984's bloody Tanjung Priok riots, whichs killed more than 30 people.

Hasan Kiat, who was declared guilty of undermining the government through inflamatory sermons, received a seven-year jail term.

The government annually grants reductions of jail terms for prisoners who have shown good conduct during the year. The remissions are announced on Independence Day.

More than 500 of 1315 inmates at the Cipinang correctional institute obtained remissions this year. Fifty-three of them were released after the Independence Day ceremony on Saturday.

Among the prisoners who were not granted remissions were Subandrio, the former minister of foreign affairs, and Umar Dhani, a former navy commander.

The correctional institute warden, Nurdin Nursin, said that Subandrio, 77, could not obtain remission because he was sentenced to life.

Philippines

Friendship, Cooperation, Security Treaty Signed

Aquino Speech at Treaty Signing

HK2708062391 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0348 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino after the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Security between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America at the Ceremonial Hall of Malacanang—live in English]

[Text] Secretary Raul Manglapus, Ambassador Frank Wisner, distinguished members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, fellow workers in government, honored guests, my beloved countrymen.

The Philippines and the United States have had a very long relationship. There have been good moments and difficult ones in that continuing association. Like family, we have had our trifling quarrels. Like partners, we have also had some significant successes. Today, we are redefining that relationship in order that it should become more equal, more just, more fair, more honest and more beneficial.

The Philippines' connection with the United States has always been a unique one. For the United States certainly, it is a distinctive one. We are, after all, its only former colony. For the Philippines, the relationship has truly defined us in that Filipinos are unable to accept as their governments anything that is less than the democratic ideal. Both countries have traveled far to get to the stable today. We started discussions with the United States more than a year ago. But even before then, there had been a continuing redefinition of our relationship with each other.

Most clearly, the path of this redefinition can be traced in the various revisions and amendments through the years of the Military Bases Agreement that was signed in 1947 and which ends on September 16, 1991 as mandated by our Constitution.

Today, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security that we have just signed is a document that is much more significant and is surely much, much more important than just an agreement to base foreign troops on Philippine territory.

That aspect of the basing of troops is a very minor one in the new treaty. What is more significant are the mutual benefits that accrue to both parties.

The treaty defines the widest range of our relationship with the United States with the nationalist sentiments of the Philippine people in mind. The treaty also establishes the basis of true friendship and co-equal cooperation between the two countries. More important, the treaty specifies the final removal of foreign troops from the country.

After a decade, the American forces will finally leave their one remaining facility at Subic Naval Base. All of the other areas that used to be occupied by the Americans under the 1947 Military Bases Agreement have already been returned to the Philippines. Subic Naval Base under the terms of the treaty is a Philippine base. Only some facilities inside the base can be used by the United States. Certain of these facilities are set aside for their exclusive use, other facilities are for joint use with our own Philippine forces.

The question of Philippine sovereignty over the base is addressed in the treaty by giving the management and control of the base to a Philippine commander. This and the other unequal provisions of the 1947 Military Bases Agreement have been finally eliminated.

More important than the military basing portions for the Philippines, the treaty is a straightforward, pragmatic investment in our economic future. The treaty creates opportunities for the expansion of trade. While the United States is the country with which we already enjoy the highest favorable balance of trade, the treaty would give us even more opportunity to sell our products to the world's prime market, which is the United States, and will encourage American companies to invest in the Philippines, to participate in our build, operate and transfer program.

In addition, the treaty would speed up economic assistance, truly promote our industrialization through an agreement on science and technology and increase our intellectual exchanges that should help in our efforts to educate and employ our citizens.

Another economic feature of the treaty is a program review group which allows us to participate in the budgetary process in the United States.

Yearly under the treaty, the Philippines would be able to tell the United States precisely what economic or other assistance are acceptable to us. In fact, this is a yearly review not only of the economic aspects but of all the provisions of the treaty itself.

In implementing this review provision of the treaty, we will invite representatives from our two houses of Congress as members of the group that would meet with the United States' side starting this December. It is our hope that our legislators, most especially our senators, would honor us with their presence in this meeting.

We view all of these developments as proof of the maturing of the relationship between us. A maturation not only of the Philippine view of the United States but also of the United States perception of the Philippines, not any more as a former colony but as a free and independent nation that the United States treats as co-equal and sovereign.

There is some concern that the presence of troops on Philippine soil is an affront to our sovereignty. This cannot be an indignity if the troops are here because of a treaty that we have agreed to as a sovereign nation acting for the good of the country and the world community. There are, after all, foreign troops in other countries such as Germany, Japan and England among others. Yet, this presence is no diminution of their sovereignty.

My countrymen, we have agreed to this treaty because we believe that it is in the best interest of the country. This treaty is not about military bases. It deals with our total relationship with another country, one that has been a long-time friend of the Philippines and ally in the truest sense of the word.

I need your support in this. It is normal that the Senate, whose duty is to judge whether this treaty should be ratified or abrogated, will have to look deep in their hearts for where their duty to the country lies. This is the Senate's work and only our senators will decide on this. I hope that with the help of the Philippine people they will see that a ratification of the treaty is more advantageous. While, like myself, many of us are expressing our opinions on the treaty, we must all bear in mind that the decision of the Senate on this matter is final and binding on the whole country.

With the signing of this treaty today, we can expect that there will be even more discussions on the provisions, not only in the Senate but throughout our society. For our parts, we hope to discuss this with the Council of State, hoping that we will profit from the advice of our statesmen.

Before I end, let me discuss a particular personal point. In 1985, as part of the convener group that was fighting the Marcos dictatorship, I was among the leaders who signed a document that promised that we would work for the removal of American troops and base facilities. Clearly, the reason for this then was that the Military Bases Agreement was being used by the dictator to oppress us. The perception was that since the United States needed these facilities, it was being blackmailed to support the dictator. But times have changed. The situation in the country today is not what it was before.

When I signed that document with the convener group, I was also only a private individual responsible only for myself and for my children. The perspective is markedly different for a president responsible not only for the Philippines of today but also for the future.

We have put together a truly unique historical document, one that the two nations can be proud of. We thank Secretary Raul Manglapus and the Philippine panel for their hard work, dedication and perseverance. Congratulations.

Manglapus Addresses Ceremony

HK2708070391 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0330 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Speech by Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus at the Hero's Hall of Malacanang Palace in Manila on the occasion of the signing of the Philippines-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security; in English—live]

[Text] Your Excellency President Corazon C. Aquino, distinguished members of the Philippine Senate, the Philippine House of Representatives, fellow workers of the Cabinet, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It has taken 11 months since the day we opened the Philippine- U.S. Cooperation Talks in September of last year for us to arrive at this morning's ceremony. It has taken that long for the Philippine panel to reach an understanding with the United States counterpart that conforms to mutuality, dignity, and reality. Up to late last night and early this morning—in fact up to only a few minutes ago—we were in close contact to make sure that these qualities were produced in their optimum.

What we have signed this morning is a bilateral treaty and is a broad-gauged revision by two countries with an extended history of cooperative relations. This treaty deals with economic cooperation, with measures for economic growth and development with trade, investment, and such specifics as the stimulation of building, operations, and transport projects. This treaty promotes scientific and technological exchanges of experts' ideas, skills, and techniques. The treaty incorporates a particular agreement on culture and education, promoting a wide exchange of knowledge, talents, and contacts in various disciplines.

The treaty advances the development of health services, progress, programs, and initiatives. The treaty creates a permanent Philippine-U.S. joint committee on veteran's affairs, something long desired by our former fighters for the resolutions of their longstanding difficulties. The treaty commits the United States to support the Philippine's sustainable development in the pursuit of that ecological balance vital to our environment. This treaty commits the United States to preferential employment of Filipinos even in contracts awarded to private U.S. citizens for work in U.S. installations. The United States also commits itself not to assert immunity in Philippine labor suits, to renegotiate the bases labor agreement within 90 days of enforcement of the Status Of Forces Agreement, and to work closely with the Philippine Government in relieving the flight of the Filipino employees affected by the closures of activities at Clark.

The agreement on security is also a bilateral one but is also compellingly of multilateral, regional, and deemed global interest.

Things have come a long way since almost four years ago when President Corazon C. Aquino stood before the heads of government of ASEAN in the Manila summit and reminded them that the Philippines was hosting the military facilities of a foreign power that were protecting the air and sea lanes not only of Southeast Asia but also of benefited countries in Northeast Asia. Since then some Asian countries have entered into their own bilateral military arrangements with that same foreign power and have, officially or informally, publicly suggested that it remain a little longer on Philippine soil. I feel I violate no confidence if I reveal that we have been approached by governments from Northeast Asia, from the Middle East, from Europe, and the South Pacific with their earnest wishes for the successful conclusions of these talks.

We perceived that the message that all these governments sought to impress upon us is that the world needs time. The world is in transition and it needs stability and it wishes to see stabilizing forces remaining in place for it.

Our own Philippine institutions propose a challenge with the same message. Our armed forces need to modernize. Our labor, our industries, our producers all need time to grow.

This treaty gives the Philippines, the region, and indeed the world that time. We all look forward to that day when this country and this region shall if developed the muscle to fill its own void without the need of foreign arms. [sentence as heard]

The accompanying economic resources and devices accompanying this treaty, the mass purchase of Philippine goods, the intensified trade access, the regional funds will infuse into the systems that industrializing and employment factor which will see us rise from devastation to develop. If development is another name for peace, then that is what this treaty is all about. It is a document with which to (?buy) time for peace.

Let me end with a salute to those pursuers of peace who collaborated so effectively to produce this document. Alfredo Bengzon, Feliciano Gacis, Tessie de Castro, Raul Rabe, Ramon de Salcedo, and those who are consultants: D.J. de Jesus, Maria Lorenza Dalupan, Alberto Lim, Leonides Caday, Allan Ortiz, our spokesman Rafael Alunan III, and our Ambassador to the United States Emmanuel Pelaez.

We leave it to historians to show that a large portion of this treaty owes its origins to the talents of Alran Bengzon. I greet Richard Armitage who was as tough as he looks across the negotiating table [laughter], but whose openness to reason yielded results. I greet the men and women who graced and fortified his panel. I greet Nicholas Platt who has left us with memories of tense but fruitful moments of negotiations of this one and on the 1988 talks. I greet Frank Wisner, the late and welcome comer who in a few short days has justified advance notices of his keen diplomatic sense.

We are proud to note that we were in consultation with our senators up to the last hours before the announcement of the agreement on the measures issues of the treaty and we also note that important features of the treaty are directly traceable to pact consultations. We are proud of the leadership displayed in these negotiations by President Corazon C. Aquino. It is she and the Filipinos who must be credited for this positive and hopeful conclusion. Thank you.

Laurel Expresses Disappointment

HK2708100291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] A senator has issued the first salvo against the just-signed treaty. Senate President Pro Tempore Sotero Laurel has expressed disappointment because the Territorial Protection (?Bill) clause was not included in the military bases treaty. In his privilege speech, Laurel stressed that the defense of the Kalayaan [Spratly] Islands should have been included under the U.S. obligation to the Philippines because this is a disputed territory. Laurel cited the contents of the exchange of notes in the 1986 bases negotiation between Secretary Kissinger and Secretary Romulo in which the Kalayaan Island was defined as a metropolitan territory of the Philippines. Laurel said the definition of the Philippine territorial waters and [words indistinct] under the Manglapus-Armitage treaty is that which is contained in the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea [UNCLOS]. Laurel emphasized that America is not a state party in the UNCLOS in that it has no right to interpret its provisions. Here is part of Senator Laurel's privilege speech.

[Begin Laurel recording in English, in progress] ...the country owes U.S. military bases. The fact is that these European countries consider the U.S. bases as necessary to protect their sovereignty of the Soviet threat. [Words indistinct], Mr. President, of the NATO treaty which recognizes that any attack on any NATO country or NATO member is also an attack on other NATO members. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Laurel added: How would the Armed Forces of the Philippines be assured that the United States will give Kalayaan Island protection when the Philippines failed to convince America that the island is part of the Philippines metropolitan territory?

Senators Air Views on Treaty

HK2708090991 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Combined reports by newscaster Tony Dungan and field reporter Jojo Ismael; italicized portions in English]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga remains firm on his rejection of the new treaty. In an interview with Philippine Broadcasting Services News, Salonga expressed his belief that the Senate will not ratify the treaty. He also added that Malacanang's challenge that the Senate should present an alternative solution should it reject the treaty, does not need any answer because everybody knows the answer already.

[Begin Salonga recording] We have not yet seen this text in the Senate. But, if this is the same thing that was distributed to us earlier by Secretary Manglapus, and there have been no substantial changes, I think it will be difficult to ratify this. [end recording]

Furthermore, Salonga admitted that the number of senators who may support the treaty suddenly increased after President Aquino had spoken to some of them. Here is Jojo Ismael with details:

[Begin Ismael recording] But Salonga still believes that the number of pro-bases senators is not yet sufficient for them to successfully pass the treaty in the Senate. Salonga said there is still a sufficient number of senators against the treaty who can block its ratification. A majority vote of at least 16 out of 23 senators is required to be able to ratify the agreement. Meanwhile, there are still nine senators who openly oppose the treaty despite a vigorous campaign by different sectors for ratification. It was also known that five of the formerly 16 senators against the treaty, have already reversed their position, and they have stopped opposing the stay of the Americans in the country. [end recording]

In a related development, Senator Vicente Paterno said that aside from the issue on ratification, the Filipinos should also discern whether they should trust the promises of the United States under the treaty. According to Paterno, it will not be just to ratify the treaty if the Filipinos doubt the United States.

[Begin Paterno recording] *The [word indistinct] is whether we trust the United States;* because this is a treaty of friendship, cooperation, and security and *this is something that I believe both parties should enter into in good faith. If there is no trust in the United States, then I think we should not enter into a treaty with the United States, particularly on security.* That, for me, is the bottom line. *Is there a belief that the United States will live up to its word or not? Whatever the terms of the treaty are.* Because of the contract between two parties, if we do not trust the other, *we can put all of the legal terminology;* but at the end, nothing will happen just the same. So, for me, this is first, a question of whether there is trust between the parties; and second, whether it is mutual benefit or fraud. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Wigberto Tanada said he does not favor the bases treaty because the compensation package is not included in the agreement. According to him, he confirmed this thing with Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus. According to Tanada, the compensation package will only become a part of the annex which will be stipulated in the treaty.

[Begin Tanada recording] If the compensation package is not incorporated, it will not become part of the treaty. That means, *it will still be on a best efforts basis. And if it will be on a best efforts basis,* Secretary Manglapus himself said that we will have to fight for this in Congress every year. That is, every year we will make our request, we will court them just to ensure that Congress will approve the appropriation specified in that treaty. [end recording]

Osmena Comments on Voting Method

HK2708020691 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] If there is a secret vote in the Senate, 14 senators may vote in favor of [bases] treaty ratification. This belief was expressed by Senator John Osmena in a breakfast forum held at Manila Hotel. Nonetheless, Osmena said that if open-voting was conducted, only nine might vote in favor of a treaty ratification. Under the Constitution, 16 votes are required to ratify the treaty.

Meanwhile, Senator Neptali Gonzales revealed that only nine senators were convinced by President Aquino to ratify the treaty on the retention of the U.S. bases. Gonzales refused to identify who among the senators were convinced and said that it is needless to give their names since their own actions will give them away.

Column Views Bases Treaty

HK2608032291 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Aug 91 pp 10

[Turn of Events Column: "Building a better RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relationship"—By Francisco S. Tatad]

[Text] The new RP-U.S. military bases treaty is expected to be signed tomorrow. As soon as it is signed, President Aquino will ask the Senate to concur in it, so that there would be no hiatus when the 1947 bases agreement expires—in obedience to the 1987 Constitution—on September 16.

Malacanang is confident it has more than the 16 votes needed to get the treaty past the Senate. But the anti-bases bloc claims it still has the right number to block the treaty, and over the weekend some of them served notice that without necessarily rejecting the treaty they would send it back to Malacanang with a request that it be renegotiated.

This is an unusual thing to say. The Senate's duty is to concur in or reject the treaty, not to tell the Executive that it be renegotiated as a precondition to its acting on it. Renegotiation is a serious matter, especially in the case of a treaty that has not even been signed; there is no reason why the U.S. should agree to it just because the Aquino regime has asked for it.

In any case, we will know which side (the pro or the anti) has the right numbers after the document is signed and gets to the Senate. If the anti-bases bloc retains at least eight votes, the treaty is dead: sending it back to Malacanang with a request that it be renegotiated, even without voting it down, will have the same effect as rejecting it. For one cannot expect a renegotiated treaty—assuming the U.S. agrees to it—to be finished and concurred in by the Senate before the clock strikes on September 16. After that date, by the first hour of September 17, no US troops or facilities should remain standing on Philippine soil, except under a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate. If the Constitution is to be obeyed, Mrs Aquino will have to physically expel the U.S. forces.

The trouble here is that the U.S. facilities will not vanish overnight, and although Washington has said nothing against the September 16 deadline superimposed by the 1987 Constitution on the 1947 agreement, it is likely to question it the moment no treaty is in place by that date and the Philippine government requires the U.S. forces, against their will, to leave the bases.

Mrs Aquino cannot be totally unaware of this. This is why she must now work harder than she has ever done before to make sure that the treaty gets the required 16 votes. She must undo the terrible effects of her having sat on the fence for too long, allowing a hundred flowers to bloom while she kept the presidency out of the debate. The botched Soviet coup has introduced new uncertainties in the post-Cold War environment, and the destruction of Clark Air Base by the Mt. Pinatubo mudflow and the general constriction of the economy have affected the premises and prospects of our development. These should help her whittle the opposition in the Senate.

Whether the treaty is in the end ratified or rejected, we should now leave the bases issue behind us and make sure that the next ten years at least shall be a period free from the distractive and costly debate on it. We need to address the larger concerns of our national development which have failed to merit enough attention for as long as we were absorbed in the bases debate. Life must go on—with or without the bases.

Even if the treaty is ratified, we must construct a foreign policy that rests not only on some special relationship with the U.S. but above all on close and mutually beneficial ties with our neighbors in Asia, notably Japan, China, Australia, and Europe. Diversification of our foreign relations, however, need not be built at the expense of our ties with the U.S.

Our relations with the U.S. must grow rather than recede. They must not rest forever on the single issue of the bases. Rather they must rest on the vast area of cooperation in trade, investments, scientific, technological and cultural exchange, as tools of national development.

The fear of some is that continued U.S. military presence will perpetuate the patron-client relations between the two countries, deepen further Philippine dependence on the U.S. This fear is not entirely unfounded. In the bureaucracy and in our political leadership there remain a good number of Filipinos who dare not think of their country except as a vassal in serach of a lord to serve, who cannot imagine talking to the U.S. as a partner and ally rather than as a client-state. But the world is changing, younger men and women are coming to positions of leadership, and provided we are willing to learn from experience, we are in a position to overcome and transcend it.

We must be the first to recognise that the U.S. will remain in Asia and in particular in our country because it has vital interests to protect. But we should not mistake those interests for our own and never lack the zeal to protect what is ours. We should not, in our country, allow the U.S. to tell us how to act in defense of our interets. If our future relationship is to grow and prosper, we must be the ones to provide the norm and standard on how the U.S. will conduct itself in the Philippines.

U.S. Approach Said Heavy-Handed

HK2608072491 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 26 Aug 91 p 4

[Editorial: "No need for U.S. to browbeat Senate on bases"]

[Text] As the day approaches on the Senate debate over the proposed military bases agreement, the Philippines has come under increasing pressure from the United States to secure Senate ratification. The pressure is understandable because ratification hinges on the switch of two votes from the present core of anti-bases Senators.

The pressure is, however, condemnable because it is a heavy-handed effort to panic, stampede and intimidate the Senate, if not the nation, to accept the agreement. If it is rejected, the argument goes, the nation faces "dire consequences"—including drying up of aid and the slamming of the door for any renegotiations. In short, apocalypse is presented as the alternate to ratification.

People like Sen. Richard Lugar, who is generally considered as a friend of the Philippines, and the new American ambassador, Mr. Frank Wisner, have been mustered in the campaign to try to bulldoze the Filipinos. Not only are there frightening warnings. The stick and carrot have been dangled, with hints from Washington that further concessions, which are vaguely insinuated, would be forthcoming if the Senate would only say yes.

What is disgusting about this attempt to browbeat the Senate is that it is altogether unnecessary. It also comes after the U.S. taking advantage of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption that reduced Clark Field as a Filipino bargaining chip in the negotiations, slashed the compensation package and rammed it down the throat of the Filipinos on a leave it or take it basis. The Americans smelled blood and went for the kill (somehow the image of the brute, called Mike Tyson, appears), making one wonder whether they were annihilating an enemy or helping, as they claim, a historic friend stand up on its feet. This was the same thing the U.S. did to the Philippines in the war damage payments by exacting the notorious Parity Amendment to the Constitution at the time the nation was prostrate from the devastation of World War II. The post-Pinatubo compensation proposal should have been the time when the Filipino negotiators said "no" firmly—regardless of the consequences—because they had a resentful public opinion on their side.

And now comes the lobby. The points that Senator Lugar, Ambassador Wisner and Mr. Schrager have made about their perception of the consequences of rejection have been said many times before such that they have become repetitious, boring and offensive. In newspaper parlance, what they say is not news. They are old hat. There is nothing new in them and they do not add to the illumination of the mind or do not enhance the quality of debate.

In trying to steamroller the Senate, the U.S. has probably not yet gotten over the euphoria of its decisive military victory over Saddam Husayn's army in the Gulf War. So it does not matter whether the bludgeon tactics are used on either friend or foe. But the U.S. is never known for its subtlety in diplomacy. Its crudeness is forever a source of embarrassment and frustration to European or Chinese diplomacy.

The heavy-handed U.S. lobby has created a public opinion backlash against the new agreement. It is handing the anti-bases Senators the evidence that the U.S. continues to infringe on Filipino sovereignty, and it is making it more difficult for the Aquino administration to win support, both in the Senate and in public opinion, for ratification.

If it is not yet too late, the Americans had better leave the Filipinos alone in making up their minds about the retention of the bases. The Filipinos are already well aware of the issues and the possible consequences of either ratification or rejection. They are not dumb, and therefore they resent being stampeded by frightening scenarios about rejection.

The Filipinos have already been humiliated by shrinkage of the compensation package after Pinatubo. The U.S. is not even leaving them any dignity to decide the fate of their nation without coming under pressure. In the negotiations so far, the worst aspects of U.S. "friendship" for the Philippines have appeared.

NDF: Cease-Fire if Treaty Rejected

HK2708094391 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] If the Senate does not ratify the new Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, the National Democratic Front [NDF] will declare a nationwide cease-fire. In an interview with Andy Vital, Congressman Bonnie Gillego confirmed that after several meetings held by the peace commission on the issue, the NDF announced that the moment the senators reject the recently signed agreement between the two countries, they will declare a unilateral cease-fire. Here is part of Congressman Bonnie Gillego's comment.

[Begin Gillego recording] That is not a new proposal. That is about three or four months old because we received it from our friends in the NDF, who said that if the treaty is rejected, *they are going to declare unilaterally a cease-fire, which I think is a very positive development.* [end recording]

Taiwan Agricultural Delegation Visits Manila

HK2608110891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Aug 91 pp 1, 20

[By B. D.]

[Text] A five-member agricultural mission from Taiwan is due to arrive today as an initial step to implement the provisions of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-Taiwan agreement on sea lanes and the memorandum of agreement on agriculture and fisheries cooperation signed by the representatives of both governments in Taipei last month.

The Taipei Economic and Cultural Office's (TECO) political counsellor William Lee said that the team led by Dr. Chung Po of the Council of Agriculture Affairs will confer with their local counterparts after conducting a study of agricultural areas in Central Luzon affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruptions.

The group will submit their recommendations for soil rehabilitation to the Department of Agriculture (DA).

Consistent with the document signed in Taipei last July 7, Lee said: "Our government is duty bound to extend technical assistance for the rehabilitation...and other agricultural programs where our technology can be most helpful to the Philippine government."

Under the sea lane agreement, Taiwan will extend to the Philippine government the following assistance:

1. Development of the Port of Aparri into a fishing base port;
2. Encouragement of private sector's investment in the port of Aparri, for construction of ice making, cold storage and other facilities;
3. Improvement of the Regional Fishermen's Training Center in the Port of Aparri;
4. Training and recruitment of Filipino fisherfolk, particularly those coming from Cagayan and Batanes;
5. Donation of five fishing vessels with gross registered tonnage ranging from 100 to 200; and,
6. Priority in the training and hiring of Filipino seamen to man Taiwan-owned fishing vessels.

The accord was intended to forge peace in the South China Sea and defuse the tension that arose recently between the Philippines and Taiwan as a result of the seizure and apprehensions of several Taiwan fishing vessels and their crewmen which threatened to disrupt the country's trade and labor relations with Taiwan.

Earlier, Assistant Executive Secretary Roberto Rafael Lucila, head of the Philippine panel that negotiated the agreement in Taipei, clarified that "contrary to popular belief, we did not grant...any right of way or the right to fish in Philippine waters to the Taiwanese because what we did was merely to delimit their right of way or right of innocent passage by requiring them to pass through the two sea lanes that we have designated, subject to the conditions that we imposed."

Aside from the survey, the agricultural experts will also confer with regional officials of various government agencies in San Fernando, Pampanga, and conduct field trips in the provinces of Batnan, Zambales, and Pangasinan.

Apolonio V. Bautista, chairman of DA's Oplan [Operation PLan] Sagip-Bukid [Save the Farms] Task Force, will coordinate for the government the official activities of the Taiwan team.

The Taiwanese experts will be here for a seven-day visit and are scheduled to leave on Sept. 3.

Aquino Supports Change to Parliamentary System

OW2408004391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 24 Aug 91

["Proposal For Parliament System Gains Ground in Philippines (by Virgilio C. Galvez)"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Manila, Aug. 24 KYODO—A proposal to adopt a parliamentary system of government before next year's scheduled general election appears to be gaining ground with the support of President Corazon Aquino.

"If this is what you want, then it is up to you," she was quoted as saying by congressional leaders during a meeting at the presidential palace earlier this month.

Congressman Antonio Cuenco, a leading member of the ruling party, told the DAILY INQUIRER newspaper that Aquino has informed congressional leaders that "there's a change of heart on the part of the senators."

"They are willing to join us in constituting Congress to amend the Constitution provided the agenda is well defined," he said.

Aquino's reported approval came after opposition Vice President Salvador Laurel accused the ruling Struggle for a Democratic Philippines Party (LDP) headed by her brother, Congressman Jose Cojuangco, of masterminding the change to avoid defeat in the May 11, 1992 polls.

Laurel, who became president of the Nationalist Party (NP) when he broke away from Aquino in 1987, is one of eight contenders for the presidency which Aquino has vowed to relinquish at the end of her term eight months from now.

The May 1992 election will also include balloting for members of the two-chamber congress and local officials from the provincial to village level.

The proposal calling for Congress to convene as a constituent assembly in order to amend the 1987 Constitution was passed in the LDP-controlled House of Representatives in 1988.

But the Senate majority led by Liberal Party President Jovo Salonga rejected the move, interpreting it as a scheme to indirectly emasculate its power should a new agreement on the U.S. bases be reached.

It was Salonga's deputy, Sen. Teofisto Guingona, who informed Aquino about the latest inclination of the 23-member Senate.

Cuenco said that the assembly should be convened not later than December, but the indications are that the Senate will act shortly after it votes on the bases treaty in mid-September.

"There will be no more presidential, vice presidential, and senatorial elections," he said.

Under the Constitution, a three-fourths vote is required to change provisions in the Constitution, the fourth since the country regained independence in 1946.

The proposed constitutional amendments will then have to be submitted to the voters in a plebiscite.

Political analysts agree that the move essentially stems from perceived self-interest among the various power players in the country.

"The lessons of the Marcos downfall are clear. They do not want to suffer the same fate of the Marcos cronies when their own day of reckoning comes," historian Renato Constantino said in his column in the DAILY GLOBE newspaper.

"There are huge stakes in the coming elections...national leaders will hold on to power by any means, not because they want to maintain basic policy directions, but merely because they want a continuation of their favored economic status," he added.

Respected columnist Adrian Cristobal, however, said that the shift to a parliamentary system may be "good for the country."

"A unified political authority is more efficient and has more accountability, since once ensconced in office, a president—serving a single term—cannot be changed for lack of foresight, leadership, and competence," he pointed out.

"A quick shift to the parliamentary system, within, say six months, will take care of constitutional dilemmas, problems of synchronized elections, upstarts and mavericks...," he added.

If the proposal for a parliamentary system is approved in a plebiscite before next year's polls, the development is likely to derail the presidential plans of three candidates leading in most surveys—former Defense Minister Fidel Ramos, former Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago and movie actor and senator Joseph Estrada.

Considered as upstarts by traditional political groups, the trio have no nationwide political machinery in place and will have difficulty in mustering a parliamentary majority to propel them to the premiership.

While Ramos has joined the ruling LDP, House Speaker Ramon Mitra is believed to command the loyalty of most Congress members likely to win in their parliamentary districts come election time.

Salonga will probably seek an alliance with Sen. Aquilino Pimentel's group and other independents in contesting the premiership.

A third force may come from Laurel, businessman Eduardo Cojuangco and Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile of the Nationalist Party.

Should the shift to parliament occur, the plebiscite will most likely be held in February 1992 when the provision forbidding changes in the Constitution within five years expires.

Laurel has said he will lead the campaign to reject the proposal. But if Aquino does endorse the proposal, then her support may well tip the balance in its favor.

Laurel: Aquino Government Corruption Widespread

HK2608093591 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Aug 91 pp 1, 20

[By Encarnita B. Martinez]

[Text] Vice-President Salvador Laurel deplored yesterday what he called the "indifference and failure" of the government to address and solve the grave problems facing the country.

Speaking before the UP Women Lawyers' Circle (WILOCI) during its 7th series of "dialogues with Newsmakers" at Hotel Inter-Continental Manila, Laurel also decried the total breakdown of law and order, and then asked: "What are we doing about it?"

He also cited the deterioration of moral and spiritual values, graft and corruption, the economic crisis and political instability which has set back the development and progress of the country.

On the breakdown on law and order, he pointed to the brutal slaying of Chapman, Maguan, Villa, Vizcondes and the killing of 30 publishers and newspapermen to date and decried the slowness in the prosecution of criminals.

He said that based on police records in Metro Manila alone, 17 murders are committed daily, while some nine cars are carnaped.

Laurel also advocated death penalty for heinous rimes committed and the prosecution and conviction of guilty parties regardless of social status, connections or affiliations.

Laurel said: "Order is not only Heavens' first law, it is freedom's first condition. A government that fails to enforce the law, in effect, fails to govern."

To combat graft and corruption, he stressed the strong power of example by appointing men in the government who are clean, competent, and committed to the cause of good government.

On the issue of national unity and reconciliation, the second top official of the land urged the government to tap the "best brains regardless of party labels and work together to provide the people leadership and direction. A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Laurel was welcomed by Dr. Purita Valera Quisumbing, WILOCI president, who came all the way from Thailand to be present during the WILOCI special event.

Quisumbing, wife of Defense Assistant Secretary Leonardo Qusumbing, is also foreign affairs assistant and regional adviser of the UN International Children's Education Fund (Unicef) for East Asia and the Pacific.

Other program participants include Sylvia Alejandro, Teresa Reyes Bocobo, Pacita de los Reyes Phillips, Justice Rizalina Bonifacio Vera, and Josephine A. G. Cochico, with Cecilia L. Pesayco, as emcee.

Officers in charge of the affair were Gina Padilla Geraldez, Cleofe Villar Verzola, Ana Teresa Arnaldo Oracion, Nelly Herera Reyes, Chita O. Angeles, Vicky S. Bataclan, Ester Sison Cruz, Delia L. Hermoso, Katrina Legarda Santos, Celia Leagogo, Lourdes L. Cruz, C. T. Manahan, Eva P. Bautista, Lilia R. Bautista, Bellaflor Angara Castillo, Violeta C. Drilon, Justice A. M. Herreram, Ofelia C. Santos Teresita Cruz Sison, Justice Corazon Juliano Agrava, Justice Irene R. Cortez, Andrea R. dela Cueva, and Justice C. G. Aquino.

Abadia, Honasan Reportedly Hold Airplane Talk

HK2608030991 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Aug 91 pp 1, 13

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] Gen. Lisandro C. Abadia, Armed Forces chief of staff, and fugitive putsch leader Gregorio Honasan had their first one-on-one meeting about two weeks ago, sources said yesterday.

The meeting took place on board a chartered airplane that flew over the southern outskirts of Metro Manila, the same sources said.

Abadia would neither confirm nor deny the meeting, which observers believe could be the "breakthrough" the general had earlier announced in his efforts to hold a dialog between the military brass and the renegade soldiers.

In an interview before he left for Singapore, Abadia disclosed progress in the talks between the Armed Forces and leaders of the rebel soldiers.

"I know what they want, they know what I want," he said, adding that the rebel leaders "are preparing their position paper, or some sort of a position paper."

Abadia said that the two sides "have agreed to keep things out from media."

The sources said Honasan offered "some kind of a settlement" during the dialog on flight. [as published]

Asked to comment on the rebels' offer, Abadia said: "Whatever we may agree, it would be within the framework of the military justice system. It's really a question of how we can do it."

Abadia said his plan has the support of President Aquino who, he said, gets an update on the peace process.

"But it doesn't mean that there will be a political settlement. We have to work within the military justice system," Abadia said.

Honasan led rebel soldiers in two coup attempts against Ms Aquino. His latest putsch launched in December 1989 left 118 persons killed and nearly 500 wounded.

Abadia first offered to talk with Honasan in May, but the putsch leader asked for time to consult with other members of the Rebolusy-onaryong Alyansang Makabayan [Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance] and the Young Officers Union.

The general has threatened to quit his post if he fails to "neutralize" Honasan.

Abadia left for a five-day tour of Singapore and Malaysia yesterday afternoon. He will be meeting with his counterparts in the Southeast Asian nations.

Before he left, Abadia ordered that military operations against the rebel soldiers be "relaxed."

He also cancelled all safe conduct passes granted to rebel soldiers and sent ex-Lt. Col. Vic Batac, the go-between in the Abadia-Honasan dialog, back to stockade.

"I have invoked the Honor Code of the PMA (Philippine Military Academy) and it's working. Batac can always escape but he gave me his word," Abadia said.

"I have to send him back to jail now para wala nang masabi pa ang iba," [so others can't say anything] he added.

NPA Strength 'Reduced' by 'Operation Net Trap'

HK2608115791 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Aug 91 pp 1, 20

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Military authorities said yesterday the strength of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), has been reduced by as much as 37 percent since the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFO) launched its "Oplan Lambat Bitag [Operation Net Trap]."

Brig Gen Alfredo Filler, AFP deputy chief for intellignce (J-2), siad that the CPP-NPA has only 16,530 armed regulars as of June 30 and this year's first semester figure revealed a 5.3 percent decline in its membership of around 17,270 by the end of last year.

Filler said that before the launching of "Oplan Lambat" in 1988, the CPP-NPA had a strength of about 25,800.

As compared to the U.S.-patterned "search and destroy" operations formerly applied by the AFP against the local communist rebels, "Oplan Lambat" is a four-phased operation requiring the participation of the various sectors of the community.

"Oplan Lambat" involves the clearing of the barangays of NPA rebels, holding the area by territorial forces, consolidating displaced residents, and implementation of development programs for the community.

The operation also includes the "careful" establishment of a barangay intelligence network to effectively identify NPA guerrillas within the community, military authorities said.

Filler said that only 4,100 of the country's some 45,000 barangays remain under communist influence.

At the start of 1991, he said that 4,841 barangays were tagged by the AFP as communist-affected. But the CPP-NPA strength suffered a 15 percent decline as of last June 30.

In terms of firearms, Filler said that the communist rebels lost 930 firearms during the first six months of this year. "Compared to 1988 figures against this is a 15 percent change with a net loss of about 2,000 firearms."

Since last year, 58 top communist leaders were arrested by military intelligence operatives. "By this, I mean top leaders of the CPP-NPA, members of the Central Committee, and ranking leaders of the functional or territorial commissions, principally the regional party committees, down to the provincial party committees," Filler said.

Considering the present momentum of the military campaign against communist insurgency, AFP Chief of Staff Gen Lisandro C. Abadia expressed optimism that the government will attain "strategic victory" against the CPP-NPA before the May 1992 deadline set by President Aquino.

A Failure

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Lisandro Abadia has said that the failure of the communist ideology in some Eastern countries adversely affected the efforts of the communist movement against the Aquino government.

"Politically, the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the National Democratic Front (NDF), have lost their ideological footing with the dramatic developments in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union," Abadia said during a speech before the members of Philippine Council for World Freedom.

"The impact of the drift towards democracy upon the movement is tremendous," he said.

Abadia said that the developments in Eastern Europe proved that communism was a failure both as a political and economic system.

With such developments, foreign assistance to the communist movement has dwindled during the recent years. A leadership crisis presently affecting the CPP-NPA has been another factor in the continued downfall of communist influence in the country.

Military authorities said that field commanders have stepped up orientation among farflung barangay residents on the restoration of democratic principles on some communist Eastern countries.

Abadia expressed optimsim that the AFP could establish strategic control over the CPP-NPA-NDF by next year.

"By then, the Philippine National Police (PNP) will be able to keep peace in our communities and cope with the residual activities of the insurgents with the Armed Forces essentially in a supportive role," the AFP chief said.

With the decline, the AFP is now pursuing its 10-year modernization program to allow itself to shift from internal defense posture to external mode.

NPA Rebels Conduct "Lightning" Lecture on Road

HK2608101291 Quezon City MALAYA in English 26 Aug 91 p 2

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Communist guerrillas on Saturday halted scores of commuters along the national road linking the capital towns of Kalinga-Apayao and Cagayan to conduct a "lightning" lecture.

Witnesses said New People's Army "amazons" [female NPA guerrillas] conducted the teach-in at checkpoint Spring in Tabuk at around 2 p.m.

The gravel road cuts across a mountain, making it an ideal place for an ambush or holdup. Rebels had staged several ambuscades against government troops in the area.

One of the commuters, who arrived yesterday in Manila from Tabuk, said the rebels picked up two unidentified men on board a Greenland bus bound for Tuguegarao, Cagayan on suspicion that they were military men. One of them was able to escape but his sidearm and personal belongings were reportedly confiscated by the rebels.

"Umanay siguro a maysa a gasotda (there might be a hundred of them)," one of the lecture's "graduates," an Ilocano, said.

She said all vehicles coming from Tabuk or Tuguegarao were stopped by heavily-armed rebels and herded to one portion of the road where they were given a short lecture by an "amazon" who said she was 28 years old.

During the brief lecture lasting about 20 minutes, witnesses said, the rebels talked about various problems such as the prevalent graft and corruption in government and the military, the U.S. bases, and the rising prices of commodities.

"Pardon us, but we have to do this since it's the only way we could talk with you," a female rebel leader speaking in Ilocano was quoted as saying.

After the lecture, the rebels reportedly asked the commuters to donate whatever they can afford to. But some persons on board a vehicle owned by a construction firm in Tabuk were reportedly scared that "they gave a lot of money to the rebels."

Some of the rebels were Aeta pygmies, apparently secruited in the hinterland communities of Cagayan and Kalinga-Apayao, one witness said.

Witnesses observe that the rebels were trying to disprove military propaganda that they have been effectively neutralized with the recent arrest of their top-ranking leaders.

Thailand

Columnists Comment on Phatthaya SNC Meeting

BK2608021791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Aug 91 p A8

[Commentary by Kunlachada Chaiphiphat and Yindi Loetcharoenchok: "Phatthaya II: Another Try at Peace"]

[Text] The Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) will meet today in the resort town of Phatthaya in another attempt to forge an agreement on the two remaining crucial issues blocking a peace settlement for the war-ravaged Southeast Asian country.

There were high expectations among some Cambodian participants and representatives of countries involved that the rival Cambodian leaders would be able to strike a compromise on the questions of an arrangement for the rival factions' armies and that of the SNC's relations with the UN in the interim period.

Many felt that the meeting could lead to the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

A few resistance Cambodian representatives and analysts, however, were more cautious about the Phatthaya meeting. They believed that the forum would come up with a general "broad agreement" on the two topics, leaving the details to be further discussed in following meetings scheduled for October in Bangkok and November in Phnom Penh, when the SNC headquarters will be moved there.

One resistance official said he believed the Phnom Penh Government would not want to see a final comprehensive settlement before Prime Minister Hun Sen made his first apperance at the UN General Assembly or before Prince Norodom Sihanouk's scheduled November visit to Phnom Penh when the government would still be administering the country.

Since its agreement on a ceasefire and cessation of foreign military assistance at the last Phatthaya meeting in June, the SNC has tried to work out a solution to military arrangements in the interim period, and the SNC's relations with the UN Transitory Authority Commission [name as published] (UNTAC). At the same time, SNC President Prince Norodom Sihanouk has tried unsuccessfully to have the UN immediately send its personnel to monitor the cease-fire and arms halt.

The former monarch will certainly repeat his call this week for 200 UN staff and hope to see a quick response from the five permanent members of the UN Security

Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—who will hold a meeting to assess the SNC meeting outcome.

Cambodian resistance sources said they believed Washington has opposed Sihanouk's calls, viewing such a move as a deviation or amendment of the Permanent Five-authored peace framework and fearing that Phnom Penh might not want to continue the peace process when the country was free from fighting.

Some diplomatic and Cambodian sources shared the same view on the issue, saying that they detected "nervousness" on the part of the US since the June meeting. "They were not very happy (with the Phatthaya talks) and were also very nervous," said one source.

Richard Solomon, US assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, last week said Washington opposed any partial solution and wanted to see a UN presence in Cambodia only when the four warring parties agreed on a comprehensive political settlement under the UN framework plan.

"We don't believe in taking one step with the final result still a long way to go. The UN should not commit its prestige, resources, and its credibility in the absence of a comprehensive agreement," said Solomon.

The US secretary, however, said he had been satisfied when Prince Sihanouk assured him that his "ultimate goal" as far as military arrangements went was full demobilization with the setting up of a UN-trained young new national army after the general elections.

Solomon accepted that the peace plan, worked out last August by the Permanent Five, did not spell out "the military phased arrangement," but said it was a topic that could be discussed and modified.

The tripartite resistance, especially the pro-China Khmer Rouge, initially voiced support for the August plan, which called for a total disarmament and demobilization of all the factional forces, but it later agreed to consider the Phnom Penh Government's insistence on partial demobilization.

Several proposals have been floating since the June meeting, with the UN suggestion for a 70-30 percent formula—70 percent of each army would disband while the other 30 percent would remain intact. France later modified the UN proposal by proposing the remaining part of each faction's Army be united into one as a national unity army for Cambodia. So far no one solution has been agreed upon.

On the question of SNC sovereignty, both the resistance and Phnom Penh shared the same opinion that the SNC should be the sole authority inside Cambodia during the transitional period prior to the general election.

They objected the UN peace plan which empowered the UNTAC to have the rights to impose decisions on the SNC if it could not strike a consensus on a certain issue. Sihanouk, who is acting in the neutral role of SNC president, informed Solomon when they met here that he wanted to see the SNC as the sole "legitimate source of authority and sovereignty for Cambodia"—and wanted the international community to deal with it alone, not in conjunction with other governments.

Resistance sources said the prince opposed a proposal for him to be the one making final decisions in case the 12 SNC members could not agree as he wanted to serve as a "truly neutral (SNC) president".

At the same time, the resistance has opposed Hun Sen's proposal on a "majority vote" fearing that Phnom Penh would have the upper hand as it occupies six of the 12 SNC seats. Sihanouk, who is the 12th member, will not vote and he had also resigned from the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] resistance to take up he neutral position of SNC president.

In Phatthaya starting today, Prince Sihanouk will have a hard time trying to forge a compromise between the resistance and Phnom Penh and to convince the Permanent Five to accept the Cambodian decision on the future of their country and people.

Phnom Penh and resistance sources believe Sihanouk, with his high-flying tactics and diplomacy, could manoeuvre in his own style to get a compromise out of the Cambodians. Moreover, the prince is the only person now acceptable to all factions and the international community.

Speaking upon his arrival from Beijing last Wednesday, Sihanouk said he was half optimistic and half pessimistic about the Phatthaya outcome. But the next day, he announced that he was more optimistic now that the Khmer Rouge appeared "more and more flexible" and was ready to talk in a "spirit of compromise."

Moreover, the prince said he, China, France and Thailand had been supportive of a "compromise solution" and encouraged the SNC to work out a solution among themselves. "You Cambodians find out solutions by yourselves and we will back you," he quoted three countries as informing him adding that he was optimistic that Vietnam and the Soviet Union would come up with a similar stance.

A French diplomatic source recently confirmed Sihanouk's statement saying that Paris wanted to see an early political settlement in Cambodia and was ready to accept the solution among them. France, the source said, was hopeful that the Phatthaya meeting would lead to a reconvening of the Paris conference "probably in the following months."

China and Vietnam expressed the same optimism. Chinese Deputy Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Xu Dunxin and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Dy Nien announced here that socialist countries supported a peace solution under the UN peace blueprint and efforts by the "SNC under President Sihanouk" to work out a settlement—an indication that the two countries have now become flexible and were ready to accept any amendment in the draft peace agreement and compromise solution by the Cambodians.

Members of the Supreme National Council agreed in principle now that they have the rights to find a solution for their own country and that the UN peace framework should be used only as a basis for negotiation. But the actual implementation process would have to take the true political and military situation in Cambodian into account.

A Bangkok-based diplomat who closely monitors Cambodian affairs said it seemed there were two circles around the Cambodian peace process. With the SNC as the nucleus, the first, circle is China, Vietnam and Thailand, which have been moving at the same speed as the peace process, while the outer circle is the Permanent Five countries, some members of which have either been caught off guard by the pace of recent meetings or moving more slowly, he said.

The diplomat said the remarkably slow speed taken by some of them, especially the United States, stemmed mainly out of fear that the solutions worked out by the Cambodians would stray from the UN peace blueprint which it had sponsored.

"This kind of attitude has unexpectedly delayed and could impede the peace process," the diplomat added.

A Cambodian resistance source said it seemed the Americans "are digging their own grave." "If it (the United States) remains the only one of the Permanent Five to oppose the Cambodian approach to find their own solutions, it could be viewed as trying to infringe upon a small nation's sovereignty," said the source.

Another Bangkok-based diplomat believed that the US viewed the Cambodian problem in the context of its relations with Vietnam. The "Vietnam War paranoia" has kept haunting it, making the US reluctant to see the Cambodian conflict resolved outside the lines it has drawn, the diplomat said. Washington has raised a comprehensive settlement in Cambodia as one condition for full normalization of ties with Vietnam.

The Cambodian sources hoped that Prince Sihanouk would be able to convince the United States to be flexible and accept the reality inside Cambodia.

The prince personally appealed to Washington to soften its stance last week, saying that he wished "the tough Americans will accept our efforts, our compromise solution."

He assured Solomon that he would see a consensus agreement worked out by the SNC members in Phatthaya.

Asa Aid Sought in Fishery Agreement With SRV

BK2708030391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 91 p 2

[Text] The Thai Fisheries Association is to call on Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin to conclude an agreement with Vietnam which would enable joint fishing ventures to go ahead.

The agreement is designed to settle disputes involving Thai trawlers and crew facing arrest for fishing in waters claimed by Vietnam.

Thai Fisheries Association Vice Chairman Charoen Chantha-Itsara a director of Thai-Vietnam Fisheries Co, is to meet Mr Asa tomorrow to seek his assistance.

Mr Asa is due to visit Vietnam later this month.

Mr Charoen and a team of trawler operators recently reached a provisional agreement with Vietnamse authorities led by Vice Minister of Fisheries Huynh Cogn Hoa in talks in Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnam proposed during the talks that it contribute 90 vessels and Thailand another 127 for joint fishing activities in Vietnamese waters.

The joint fleet will operate under a quota system set by another Thai-Vietnamese joint-venture company which will operate fisheries-related industries including cold storage and processing.

Mr Charoen said 535 Thai fishermen, most of them northeasterners, were being held "in harsh conditions" in the southern Vietnamese Provinces of Vung Tao, Hao Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai.

"Once the pact is signed by the government, we can go ahead with the implementation so these arrests and detention no longer occur," he said.

Mr Charoen himself was held for 24 hours when leaving Ho Chi Minh City on August 17.

He said he was interrogated by Vietnamese authorities and asked to write a note that he joined the delegation for fishery talks and had been in Vietnam earlier for the same purpose.

The agreement rached at the August 16 talks built on an earlier agreement worked out in November 1990 by the Thai Fisheries Department and Vietnam's Fisheries Ministry.

That agreement led to the establishment of Thai-Vietnam Fisheries Co.

Thai-Vietnam Fisheries Co and Sowesfood-Thai Pochana Seafood Export Processing Co, which already operates in Vietnam, will forge a new joint venture company to "maximise utilisation of raw materials for local and export markets".

Huynh Cong Hoa told the Thai delegation Thai-Vietnam Fisheries Co should also operate together with three other Thai companies active in the same sector in Vietnam.

He suggested that Vietnamese trawlers be accomodated within the new joint venture.

Vietnam agreed to a Thai proposal that Minh Hai Province be made a "fishing base" and that all vessels operating under the Joint venture's licence be subject to a quota system and pay a standard fee.

The two sides agreed that "what the joint fishery company needs to do for maximum catches and economic efficiency is to give the fishing zones good aid and support".

The two sides also pledged the company would make every effort to overcome difficulties in order to better the business.

Ministry Approves Repatriation of 141 Vietnamese

BK2508054691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] Repatriation of 141 Vietnamese illegal immigrants in the Phanat Nikhom Holding Centre was approved by the Interior Ministry yesterday.

The International Organisation for Migration tomorrow will transfer them to Don Muang Airport from which they will be flown to Vietnam.

Hmong Flee Camp; More Drug Addicts Treated

BK2508055691 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Aug 91 p A2

[Text] Loei—Many illegal Lao immigrants of the Hmong ethnic group who have taken shelter in refugee camps in Thailand's northeastern provinces are fleeing for fear that they may be forcibly sent back to face possible persecution by Lao authorities, sources said.

The sources at the Ban Winai refugee camp in this northeastern province said those who were escaping were among about 5,000 illegal immigrants out of the 23,000 Laotians being sheltered in the camp.

"These illegal immigrants are facing a hard time because they are not eligible for the resettlement programme in third countries and are certainly not welcomed in Laos," one of the sources said.

The sources said most of the illegal Lao immigrants, who had sneaked into Ban Winai with the help of smuggling rings, wanted to remain and eventually settle down in Thailand.

They want to be resettled in Thailand now that their hope of obtaining refugee status and thus the right to resettle in Western countries had dimmed, according to the sources.

Thailand, Laos and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) early last month agreed to accelerate resettlement and repatriation of Lao refugees and asylum-seekers. Thai authorities have exprssed optimism that all Laotians could leave the refugee camps in 1994.

Vientiane also expressed willingness to take back all Lao refugees and asylum-seekers provided that they do so voluntarily although many Hmong are still sceptical about the offer.

Many Hmong fought alongside the Americans against the communist Pathet Lao which took over the government in 1975.

One source said the escaping Hmong were paying about Bt [baht] 5,000 to Thai smuggling rings to take them to destinations of their choices in northern provinces and up to Bt12,000 for a journey to Bangkok, where they illegally seek employment.

Once they arrive at their destinations they will shelter in officially-recognized hilltribe communities so that they can claim residency in the country, the source said.

"Some Hmong even escape across Thailand into Burma where they are offered settlement in Shan State," the source said.

Meanwhile, Loei police arrested eight Hmong believed to have escaped from Ban Winai. Police said the number of Hmong arrested for attempting to escape had risen markedly over the past month.

—Wat Thamkrabok rehabilitation centre in Saraburi, which treats drug addicts with herbal medicines, has reported a dramatic increase in the number of Hmong applying to undergo treatment.

Phra Chamrn Panchan, abbot of the Buddhist temple, said, however, that the majority of Hmong applicants were from officially-recognized hilltribe communities in northern Thailand while some were from Ban Winai.

At present, 20 Hmong are underging treatment at Wat Thamkrabok, the abbot said. About 500 Hmong have gone through the rehabilitation programme at the centre since the beginning of this year, he said.

But he said virtually none of the Hmong undergoing treatment had escaped because they were required to obtain letters of introduction from their tribal leaders before being admitted.

Amnesty Criticizes Thai Treatment of Refugees

BK2408044591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 91 p A5

[Text] The human rights group Amnesty International has slammed Thailand's treatment of Burmese seeking refuge here, charging in a reporrt released on Thursday that Thai authorities have "flagrantly" violated international standards concerning protection of refugees in dealing with the asylum-seekers.

"Burmese refugees in Thailand have no effective and durable protection against being forcibly returned to Burma where they fled from large-scale human rights violations," the report by the London-based organization states.

"In the absence of proper protection of their human rights, Burmese refugees are compelled to resort to bribery and cooperation with Thai military intelligence and security agencies to attempt to ensure their continued presence in Thailand," the group charged.

The report goes on to note that Thai authorities plan to detain Burmese who seek asylum in Thailand in a special camp, and says that "on at least three occasions in the first half of 1991" the authorities have "closely escorted refugees to the border where they were arrested by the (Burmese) authorities."

It charges that the asylum-seekers are being forcibly returned to Burma "despite the fact that they risk being subjected to serious human rights violations in that country, and in direct contravention of Thailand's international obligations."

Among those who have been forcibly repatriated are students listed as "persons of concern" with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the report says.

It also stated that "at least five" Burmese forcibly repatriated by the Thai Government had been detained and remain in prison in Burma because officials of the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) suspect them to be political dissidents.

The human rights organization says it considered those five to be "at grave risk of torture and ill-treatment and imprisonment for political reasons without charge or trial, or after unfair trials."

"In one case Amnesty International believes that the prisoner has already been subjected to ill-treatment," the report said.

It alleged that many would-be returnees had had to bribe military officers and border officials in order not to be returned to Burma.

The 16-page report, titled "Thailand: Concerns About Treatment of Burmese Refugees," also describes specific instances of alleged mistreatment of Burmese refugees at the hands of the Thai authorities.

"There have been several instances in which Burmese refugees have been severely ill-treated in Thai detention centres," the report charges.

The report notes that on Jan 29, 1991, about 20 Burmese detained at the Suan Plu Immigration Detention Centre who had been protesting their treatment were allegedly severely beaten by police guards and "Burmese trusties of 'Indian' origin."

It went on to say that although the UNHCR had strongly protested the incident, no official investigation had apparently taken place. It also alleged that detained Burmese activists were often denied medicine and kept in unsanitary conditions during their confinement.

The report stated that Amnesty was "concerned" that the Thai policy of detaining Burmese refugees for illegal immigration had resulted in the death of one refugee, Min Thein, during an escape attempt on July 31. The reported student political activist was shot after escaping from a police truck while being taken to the Min Buri court, according to the report.

It said that a Thai police spokesman on Aug 2 had declared that the policeman who shot Min Thein had acted in self-defense but that a woman with the student at the time had disputed this contention.

Amnesty called on the Thai Government to halt all forcible repatriation of Burmese asylum-seekers and recognize that "under international standards 'illegal immigration' is not a legitimate ground for the detention of refugees."

The report also called for an independent inquiry into allegations of ill-treatment of Burmese at the immigration detention center.

Religious Department Says Tribute Not Political

BK2408040391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 91 p A2

[Text] The Religious Affairs Department yesterday defended the Supreme Patriarch's decision to accept the honorary religious title offered by the Burmese military Government, saying the matter is not related to politics. But leading social critic Sulak Siwarak strongly voiced objection to the offer for the title, to be conferred on the Supreme Patriarch next Friday [30 August] in Thailand.

Religious Affairs Department Director General Samoe Nakphong said the case has nothing to do with politics. "It is concerned with religion and there will be no problem," he said. Samoe said the department had consulted with many senior monks and they agreed with him. He did not name the monks.

The Supreme Patriarch recently agreed to accept Burma's highest religious title. Burma's Minister for Home and Religious Affairs Lt Gen Phone Myint and 10 senior Buddhist monks, who are expected to stay at Wat Maha That will attend the ceremony at Wat Bowonniwet next Friday.

Samoe said the Supreme Patriarch agreed to accept the honorary religious title after seeing that the Burmese Government was really willing to confer it.

Sulak yesterday said the Thai Government and military should either give some appropriate suggestions to the Supreme Patriarch or postpone the ceremony until the Burmese Government is recognized as "democratic" by the international community.

He said this ceremony is the Burmese regime's attempt to clean its bad image. If Thai monks received the offered Burmese religious titles, it would mean that even Thai monks, highly respected by Thais, give recognition to the monk-killing Burmese regime, he added.

The Burmese regime in Rangoon has offered the religious title of Adhidhaja Maha Ratha Guru, the highest of its kind in Burma, to Somdet Phrayanasangwon, the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand; while eight other senior monks are to receive the lower honorary title of Aggara Maha Pandita.

The ceremony to confer the religious titles was first held late February at the Kaba Aye Pagoda in Rangoon, and chaired by Burma's Minister for Home and Religious Affairs Lt Gen Phone Myint.

Pros, Cons of Draft Constitution Noted

BK2408071191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 91 p A8

[Commentary by Withit Mantarphon, special reporter to the UN Human Rights Commission and associate professor at the Faculty of Law of Chulalongkon University in Bangkok]

[Text] Over ten constitutions and over twenty coups and failed coups since 1932. Such is the political history of Thailand's quest for democracy. The latest victim was the 1978 constitution which was overturned this year by the February military takeover, alias National Peace Keeping Council. Currently, a new draft constitution is being submitted to the interim National Assembly for approval. Is this another immaculate conception of another paper tiger?

To be fair, the draft constitution does have some laudable innovations, including the following:

—The stipulation that the president of Parliament must come from the lower (elected) house
—The lowering of the voting age from 20 to 18
—The more specific references to women and children as groups of special concern
—The call for eradication of corruption and vote buying
—The appointment of an ombudsman as a watchdog against executive excesses.

Yet, in a manner this constitution is full of contortions. What is needed is not so much a document which calls itself a constitution, replete with decoys, but a commitment against armed intervention by uniformed authorities. That should be the supreme law, the basic norm of the land.

And if a written constitution is to be drafted, it should be the population which should have a full hand in the process, rather than a band of wise men (and only one woman) enmeshed in much secrecy. If the peole are not allowed to participate fully, where is that raison d'etre for democracy?

The provisions concerning rights and duties in the draft constitution are based in large part upon the 1978 constitution. Citizens' rights are acknowledged to some extent, at least on paper. However, the realities are far less auspicious and the draft constitution is retrogressive on various fronts, including the following:

—All the rights stipulated are limited by the notion of "national security", a catch-all justification for encroachments upon human rights witnessed by section 27 of the current interim Constitution which allows the National Peace Keeping Council summary powers to do as it pleases.

—There is still no guarantee that citizens can invoke these rights in ordinary courts of law to claim that state laws and executive discretion are in violation of human rights

—The rights mentioned in the draft constitution tend to concern political and civil matters, e.g. the right to take part in the political process, rather than economic, social and cultural matters, e.g. the right to be free from poverty

—These rights depend upon recognition by other laws in terms of implementation at the local level, e.g. freedom of association is dependent upon specific labour legislation rather than upon the constitution alone, and paradoxically this year has witnessed a news law to disband unions in violation of the freedom association.

—A new provision of the state's capacity to "protect" religion (section 27) may lead to more restrictions of religious freedom

—A new provision to allow the state to support political parties (section 41) may mean more uniformed influences in the name of the state

—By section 49, state policies, e.g. the National Economic and Social Development Plan, do not confer upon citizens the right to claim that they are harmed by these policies, thereby exempting state development agencies and other entities from accountability.

The draft constitution is more an instrument d'etat than an embodiment of the people. The hidden agenda includes the following.

—The implication that the prime minister does not have to be elected by the people, thereby opening avenues for unconstitutional elements to perpetuate their powers.

—The predominance of the unelected upper house of Parliament for which senators will be appointed, most probably with close ties with the ruling authorities.

Two particular instruments deserve caution. There is the continued presence of the old Constitutional Tribunal. In the past, this organ was supposed to settle issues concerning the alleged unconstitutionality of laws or their conflict with the constitution. Its performance was undynamic, and the members were closely related with the executive.

The most disquieting innovation is the potential appointment of a new nine-member constitutional committee which will have wide-ranging powers to control the electoral and parliamentary processes. It will be empowered to investigate malpractices on the part of members of Parliament, to supervise the list of potential appointees to the upper house of Parliament, and to monitor elections.

There is no guarantee of this committee's independence. The fact that the majority of the members of this committee will be appointed by the National Peace Keeping Council and the interim National Assembly will ensure that the reins of power will be exercised by the leaders of this year's coup through their appointees. The constitutional committee should not be established as it will epitomise the big brother image; omnipresent and omnipotent.

Embedded in the draft constitution and related laws are several procedural impediments facing those who wish to take part in the parliamentary process in future.

First, those found to be unusually rich by the current (anti-graft) Assets Committee appointed by the National Peace Keeping Council will be barred from putting themselves forward as candidates, even though the legitimacy of this committee is questionable and its procedures are not in conformity with international standards and the due process of law.

Second, the executive is attempting to expand its tentacles over local administration. This is manifested by the proposed new law to limit the terms of village and sub-district chiefs to five years and to confer more power on the executive to choose local leaders. Ultimately provincial governors and district officials (alias the executive branch of government) will have the discretion to appoint local leaders from a variety of candidates. By contrast, the past system was based upon direct election by the village people themselves.

Third, the move towards enlarging constituencies and compelling citizens to vote for candidates "en bloc" (seven candidates per constituency) will reduce the link between the people and potential members of Parliament, as local people will not be familiar with many of the candidates. Although one argument suggests that such enlargement will help to prevent vote-buying, the case is as yet unproven.

Fourth, the draft constitution prohibits a person from becoming concurrently member of Parliament and minister of Cabinet. This is a travesty of the basic principle that elected representatives should have access to the apex of executive government and that they should have control over bureaucracies under the Cabinet posts.

The most insidious procedure concerns amendments of the constitution. As the draft constitution stipulates that at least a two-thirds majority of both the members of the upper and lower houses is required, this will make it very difficult to amend the constitution.

The contortions evident in the draft constitution need to be straightened out by adherence to democratic checks-and-balances, including the following:

—An elected prime minister and Parliament, and independent judiciary
—Non-interference by uniformed authorities
—Access by elected members of Parliament to Cabinet posts
—Commitment to broad-based people's participation and human rights consistent with international standards
—Prevention of unconstitutional organs such as the proposed constitutional committee
—Decentralization and distribution of power and resources, and promotion of grassroots democracy, e.g. by empowering local councils with budgets and decision-making capacity.

Without these constituents, how is the public to distinguish between a Thai constitution and a tied constitution?

Paper Calls for Body To Review Constitution

BK2708045191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 91 p A17

[Editorial: "An Independent Body To Review the Draft Charter"]

[Text] Yesterday's first reading of the draft constitution was as dull as widely expected. Only a handful of assembly members, most of them "old faces", took the floor to raise minor objections and call for semantic changes. By 5 pm, they had covered the first five sections and decided to call it a day.

The first five sections are relatively uncontroversial, though. Most of their articles on the monarchy; the rights, freedoms and duties of the Thai people; and a guideline for state policies are either lifted from the previous constitution, or rewritten from the same.

When the National Assembly resumes its first reading of the draft today, it will begin to venture into more controversial and difficult territory, starting with the constitution committee in Section 6. Critics charge that the constitution committee, with its powers to select senator-nominees and supervise general elections, is designed as a "political tool" of the military junta on the National Peace Keeping Council [NPKC] to hold on to government powers through constitutional means.

Even more constroversial is Section 7, which deals with Parliament. Here politicians have denounced the Constitutional Drafting Committee for giving "excessive" powers to the appointed senators while reducing the powers of the elected MPs [Members of Parlaiment], like banning those who serve on the Cabinet from playing their legislative role in Parliament, and making it impossible for the MPs to amend the new constitution without support from a sizeable number of senators.

Military leaders on the other hand insist that the senators must have "sufficient" powers to perform their duties effectively. Some even advocate granting the senators the power to take part and vote in a no-confidence debate against the Cabinet or any of its ministers. They say such unprecedented power is necessary in order to hold all on the Cabinet accountable; without it, the only viable alternative for the military leaders is a coup.

How the MPs will be elected is another bone of contention. Politicians want to stand in small constituencies in which candidates of smaller parties have a better chance. Under the draft constitution, many constituencies will have between four and seven seats, whereas previously the maximum was only three.

Politicians also want to bar non-MPs from holding the premiership. But the draft constitution does not require House membership as a qualification for appointment to the top executive post. The only requirement is that bureaucrats and military leaders wishing to take ministerial posts or the premiership must first resign from the bureaucracy or the military. This is the same as in the previous constitution. But critics accuse the drafting committee of deliberating leaving the doors open for the top brass to return to power without personally contesting in the next general election.

Also under heavy attack is Section 13, concerning constitutional amendments. Any changes to the new charter must have the support of at least two-thirds of the combined number of both legislative chambers, in this case 420 votes out of the total of 630. The 360-member House alone is unable to amend the new constitution.

Whatever the assembly members say on these controversies will make little difference now that it seems inevitable that the draft constitution is to be accepted for the second reading as it is. What really counts is who will form an ad hoc committee to scrutinize the draft in detail. Deputy Prime Minister Michai Ruchuphan, who served as chairman of the drafting committee, has publicly declined to serve on the scrutinizing committee.

If the committee is filled with people who see eye-to-eye with the military leaders on the NPKC, then the scrutiny of the draft constitution—which is supposed to be done objectively—is meaningless. For we all know what most of the military leaders want. Those trying to make a career out of appeasing the military leaders are extremely skilful in serving their influential patrons and anticipating their desires.

Should this turn out to be the case, people who do not want to have any part of the charade must protest by declining their nomination to the scrutinizing committee. Let the powers-that-be rewrite the draft constitution in the way they want. There will be another chance for a last stand against such manipulation during the second reading when the National Assembly as a whole goes over the draft line by line and article by article.

If the worst comes to the worst, assembly members who cannot accept the new, revised draft can quit the National Assembly instead of staying on and risk being used as a tool to legitimize the return to power of the coup leaders.

The military leaders on the NPKC have failed to live up to public expectations during the last six months in power. Trying to shape the new constitution to serve their own political ambitions would be their worst mistake, one the Thai people will not tolerate.

So let there be a truly independent committee to revise the draft constitution. This is our only chance to return the country to a democratic path peacefully.

Labor Congress Elects New President

BK2608010391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Aug 91 p A3

[Excerpt] Members of the Labour Congress of Thailand [LCT], once one of the country's most powerful private labour bodies, elected its new president yesterday to replace Thanong Po-arn who has gone missing since mid-June.

Manat Niyomsapmani, an active union leader, was elected in a solemn session witnessed by sympathetic representatives of international labour organizations.

Manat, speaking before a huge portrait of Thanong and watched by the former leader's grim-looking wife, vowed to pursue Thanong's policies and called on the government to quickly solve his mysterious disappearance.

Thanong went missing on June 19, just when he was about to complete his tenure as LCT president. His colleagues angered the military by implying that he was abducted and probably might have been killed because of his aggressive campaign against the military-led dissolution of trade unions at state enterprises.

Manat was the sole candidate for the LCT presidency. The election was held at the Royal Hotel and observed by representatives of the International Labour Organization and other leading foreign labour groups.

Banchong Bunyarat became secretary-general of the LCT, also uncontested.

During yesterday's meeting, some 400 participants stood silently for one minute to honour Thanong.

Manat declined to say whether he thought Thanong had already died.

"The government must solve the mystery. They should not simply say 'I don't know'," Manat said.

Government authorities have tried to play down Thanong's disappearance and warned against attempts to exploit it to create public disturbance.

The labour movement is reportedly planning a major protest, and the LCT is offering Bt10,000 to anybody who can provide clues to Thanong's whereabouts.

Phanit Charoenphao, president of the Thai Trade Unions Congress, a powerful ally of the LCT, yesterday called on labour unionists to be more united.

"The labour movement is becoming weaker and weaker because we have lost our state enterprise counterparts," said Phanit, who also attended the Royal Hotel meeting.

Unions of state enterprises in the past were the backbone of the Thai labour movement. [Passage omitted]

Vietnam

Refugee Arrives With 'Dog Tag', Human Ashes

HK2608064891 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Aug 91 p 3

[By Tommy Lewis]

[Text] Police will today contact the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong to help identify a United States Army "dog tag" which was found in a bag of human ashes brought into Hong Kong last night by a Vietnamese asylum seeker.

One of 24 boat people intercepted off Siu A Chau at about 8.30 pm told Marine Police that a full skeleton with the ID tag was found near a village in North Vietnam two years ago and was later cremated.

He said he believed the bones were of an American soldier missing in action from the Vietnam War.

The man said he had cremated the bones according to Vietnamese custom, in the belief that any person in possession of human ashes would receive good luck.

He brought the ashes to Hong Kong in the hope that he would be able to migrate to the US when he could return the ashes to relatives of the dead soldier.

Hanoi Said Affected Little by USSR Changes

BK2608122791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 26 Aug 91

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 26 (AFP)—Hanoi was still weighing Monday how to react to the changes sweeping the Soviet Union, but an authoritative source insisted that their impact on Vietnam and Cambodia would be limited.

The dismantling of the Soviet Communist Party would "widen the ideological gap" between Moscow and Hanoi, but that would have little effect on Vietnam's economy or political system, the Vietnamese source said.

"We have been preparing for this," he said. "Vietnam has been widening its relations with other countries for several years."

Staggered by drastic cuts in Soviet aid in the past year, Vietnam has stepped up efforts to build alternative ties, notably with China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

"Ideologically and economically, we're becoming closer to China," which also belongs to the dwindling club of communist-led countries, the source said.

"But I don't think China can fill the gap left by the Soviet Union. We don't get aid from China. That's why we seek investment from other countries, notably those of ASEAN."

Vietnam, which signed a 150 million dollar trade agreement with the Russian Republic earlier this month, is likely to respond to Baltic independence moves with the same economic pragmatism, the source said.

But politically, Hanoi is clearly pained to see its longtime ally weakened by secession.

"If there is recognition of the Baltic Republics, Vietnam won't be the first. It will be the last," the Vietnamese source said.

"But it's a domestic matter," he quickly added. "It's up to the people of the republics to decide."

Western leaders have described Gorbachev's moves to dismantle the Soviet Communist Party as the death knell of communism, but Vietnamese sources and some foreign observers here disagreed.

"The Vietnamese leaders have seen the reforms in Eastern Europe and their aftermath—economic crisis and instability," a South Asian diplomat said. "They are going to make doubly sure that doesn't happen here."

The Vietnamese source said the collapse of the Soviet party "could encourage some young people—inside and outside of Vietnam—who want political pluralism."

"But the sentiment is not widespread," he added. "Some have the ideology, (word indistinct) there's no organized movement. I think we can remain stable."

The South Asian diplomat and an Eastern European diplomat concurred that the Vietnamese Communist

Party's monopoly on power was not seriously threatened, partly because political restrictions have been made more palatable by the introduction of economic freedoms here since 1986.

Nonetheless, Vietnam's official silence nearly two days after Gorbachev's dramatic statements betrayed a deep concern over the changes in the Soviet Union, observers here said.

Hanoi reacted with similar caution to last week's coup against Gorbachev and its collapse three days later, simply repeating that it wanted to keep building ties with the Soviet Union and hoped for stability there.

Nguyen Duy Nien Talks With PRC Counterpart

BK2608125491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien arrived in Bangkok on August 23 to attend, as an observer, the SNC meeting in Phatthaya.

On August 24, Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien held talks with his Chinese counterpart Mr. Xu Dunxin. They exchanged views on the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations and the Cambodian issue. Both sides expressed the hope that this SNC meeting will end in better results so as to reach an early over-all political solution to the Cambodian issue. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

The same day, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin cordially received and gave a banquet to Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Nien and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin.

On Sunday morning, 25 August, Mr. Nguyen Duy Nien exchanged views with Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant state secretary on the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations and issues of mutual concern. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

PRC Magazine Hails Outcome of Renovation

BK2408092891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] The Chinese press has hailed the outcome of renovation in Vietnam.

In his page 2 article in the 19 August issue of (LUWAN) magazine in connection with the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, correspondent (Shen Jiabao), former chief of the XINHUA office in Hanoi, says: My first, most profound impression is that Vietnam's renovation has produced tangible results. The author notes that the renovation undertaking in Vietnam has resulted in positive changes. For instance, commodity prices, which used to increase daily, have now become stable. Inflation is beginning to be stamped out and the people's living standards are improving to varying degrees.

The author points out that changes in food production have become most apparent. Starting off as a rice importing nation, Vietnam has become a rice exporting nation.

Dealing with our seventh party congress, Mr. (Shen Jiabao) says: Through real debates, Vietnam has finally reached an identity of views concerning a renovation policy. Vietnam has emphasized economic renovation and been cautious in political renovation.

With regard to Vietnam's foreign policy, the author writes: The Vietnamese people's desire to live in peace is strong.

Symposium on ASEAN Relations Closes

BK2708023491 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug 23—The symposium "Interaction For Progress: Vietnam's New Course and ASEAN Experiences" was closed here today [23 August] after three days' sitting.

The symposium was addressed by Anwar Ibrahim, minister of finance of Malaysia; Prof. Dang Xuan Ky, director of the Vietnam Institute of Social Sciences; Vu Khoan, vice-foreign minister; Dr. Tan Kong Yam, deputy dean, faculty of business administration and consultant, Ministry of Trade and Industry of Singapore; Prof. Do Quoc Sam, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Vietnam; Atsada Chaiyanam, Thai ambassador to New Zealand; and others.

Mr. Ramon V. Mitra, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippines, and Le Dang Doanh, vice-director of the Central Institute of Economic Management of Vietnam, delivered the closing speeches.

Forum Opens on ASEAN Cooperation

BK2708073391 Hanoi VNA in English 0555 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug. 27—A forum on political and economic cooperation between ASEAN, its member states and Vietnam, bi- and multilateral prospectives, opened in Hanoi on Monday with the cooperation with the Committee for Social Sciences (CSS) and the Friedrich Ebert Institute (FES) and with the assistance of the Foreign Ministry.

Addressing the participants CSS Director Dang Xuan Ky recalled that bilateral and multilateral dialogues between Vietnam and ASEAN member states had taken place many times and that the starting point for Vietnam-ASEAN cooperation was the common interest in regional stability.

Mr. Ky said scientists, though not policy-makers, could provide a reliable basis for policy making.

Addresses were also made by Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem FES Hanoi office resident representative, Dr. Nobert Von Hoffmann and Indonesia's Pancasila University dean, Dr. A. Dizamin, who spoke on behalf of his colleagues from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei.

Interpol President Arrives for Talks

BK2408165091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 24 (AFP)—Interpol President Ivan Barbot arrived Saturday in Hanoi for talks with Vietnamese law-enforcement authorities who are interested in joining the international criminal police organization. "Joining Interpol is considered a label of democracy. It's a signal of openness," said Barbot, who negotiated the accession of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia to the group last year. "Our interlocutors (in Eastern Europe) have told us that," he said. Barbot was welcomed by Deputy Interior Minister Pham Tam Long, who heads Vietnam's National Police Department. Substantive talks with Long and Interior Minister Bui Thien Ngo were to start Monday, officials said.

Vietnam is interested in cooperating with Interpol to fight crime in Vietnam and bring to justice Vietnamese criminals who have fled overseas, an Interior Ministry spokesman said. "Every new membership fills a gap in the net," Barbot told AFP, adding that he would have a clearer idea of what Vietnam could contribute to Interpol at the end of his five-day visit.

Informed sources in Paris have said Interpol was seeking Vietnam's membership to help combat international heroin trafficking from Southeast Asia. Vietnam, one of the few countries outside the 154-member Interpol, has informed the group that it is interested in applying for membership, said Barbot, who was invited here by Vietnamese authorities. "When a country that doesn't disclose information on criminal activity decides to start exchanging information internationally, it's a step toward openness," Barbot commented. He said he would describe to the Vietnamese what Interpol hoped for from its members. "A modern police force has to be one that fights common-law crime, not political offenses," he said. "A good police force, in Interpol's eyes, is well-trained, experienced, and acts democratically—meaning with respect for human rights."

Barbot added, however, that it was inevitable that not all of Interpol's members would have the same standards.

The Interpol chief acknowledged that in Eastern Europe, greater political and economic openness had been accompanied by a rise in crime. Vietnam, which introduced economic reforms in 1987, has also complained of rising crime rates.

"But for the first time, these countries have had access to international cooperation in law-enforcement" as an antidote, he said.

Part of that cooperation consists of training police forces that enforce criminal law, which in Eastern Europe had often been neglected in favor of state intelligence services, Barbot said.

In addition to Vietnam, the half-dozen countries still outside Interpol include South Africa, Mongolia and Albania. The latter two have applied to join the organization.

Barbot is to travel to Ho Chi Minh City on Wednesday to meet with regional police officials before leaving Vietnam on Thursday, officials said. Interpol is headquartered in Lyons, France.

Yugoslav, Romanian Leaders Greet Vo Van Kiet

BK2708063991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] Mr. Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, sent Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a message of greetings as follows:

On your election as chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, and for myself, I would like to send you my best congratulations. I wish you success in your noble and formidable duty. I believe that you would agree with me that the stable and friendly relationships between our two countries have created a good foundation for stimulating the comprehensive cooperation of our two countries on the basis of understanding, equality, and mutual respect.

Mr. Petre Roman, premier of Romania, also sent to Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a message of greetings as follows:

On your election as chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, I am delighted to send you my warmest congratulations. I wish you good health and the realization of many achievements in your noble activities. On this occasion, I would like to express the determination of the Romanian Government in further developing the relations between Romania and Vietnam.

Mr. Adrian Nastase, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, also sent a message of greetings to our Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Manh Cam.

Exports To Reach $1 Billion in Value

BK2608131691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Vietnam will strive to achieve more than $1 billion worth of exports in the second half of 1991. To obtain this achievement, Vietnam will increase main export items such as crude oil, rice, tea, maritime products, rubber, and timber.

Vietnam will broaden its economic relations and goods exhanges with countries in the region, and expand its trade relations with traditional partners such as the Soviet Union and East European countries.

CIDSE Donates $1.7 Million to Government

BK2708074191 Hanoi VNA in English 0600 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27—The International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity Organization (CIDSE) funded Vietnam nearly US dollar 1.7 million as humanitarian and development aid for the year ended February 28, 1991.

Of the figure, more than US dollar 600,000 was reserved for agriculture and rural development, more than US dollar 400,000 for healthcare, more than US dollar 250,000 for training and adult education, and nearly US dollar 250,000 for emergency aid. The biggest project, worth US dollar 198,500, was for the integrated health and agroforestry development in Phu Luong district in the northern mountain Province of Bac Thai. Beneficiaries were found in many provinces from northern to southern Vietnam.

CIDSE began working in Vietnam in 1978 and, in 1988, was the first NGO to receive permission to open an office in Hanoi.

CIDSE's programmes are directed mainly at rural development, agroforestry, food production, healthcare, technical assistance, training, handicraft and small industries, research, emergency aid, women's promotion and environmental protection.

Radio Reviews Cambodian Situation Before Meeting

BK2608125391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Radio review]

[Text] The first official meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia opened in Phatthaya, Thailand, on Monday. Here is a review by the Voice of Vietnam of the Cambodian situation prior to this meeting:

Since the Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in December 1987 in Paris and up until the SNC meetings in Phatthaya, Thailand, in June 1990, and Beijing in June 1991, all the Cambodian sides had made progress toward national reconciliation. In particular, with the presence of Chairperson Hun Sen in Beijing, the election of Prince Sihanouk who supports the neutrality as the chairperson of the SNC, and the SNC operating mechanism of discussions on a political solution, the conflict in Cambodia has entered the stage of real resettlement.

The Beijing meeting between Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and his Chinese counterpart, Xu Dunxin, to discuss the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations and the Cambodian issue made a positive contribution to the finding of a final solution for Cambodia. However, many difficulties lie ahead before the end of this 12-year conflict in Cambodia is reached. These difficulties include the issues of armed forces, the general elections, and the nature of the UN role in Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, a member of SNC, repeated on many occasions the State of Cambodia's position. In his interview with the British press agency REUTERS and Japanese and Italian newspapers, Mr. Hor Namhong said: It is necessary to maintain Cambodia's armed forces under UN supervision to ensure order and security for the general elections. The government duly elected will decide the future of the Cambodian armed forces. Mr. Hor Namhong pointed out: The genocide issue must be discussed at the Phatthaya meeting. The formula of the genocide issue put forth by Indonesia and France, the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, is acceptable.

Regarding the general elections, Minister Hor Namhong said: The SNC is the only legal representative of sovereign Cambodia and should be allowed to operate until the general elections when the Cambodian people will be able to determine the shape of the new government. In case the SNC does not achieve unanimity at the Phatthaya meeting, it must accept the principle of majority rule, namely, in this case, three-fourth of SNC members.

Speaking on the UN role in Cambodia, Mr. Hor Namhong said: The UN should only supervise the general election process. However, he added: The SNC will decide in Phatthaya on a solution to the Cambodian issue and the SNC representatives to the State of Cambodia will be willing to make concessions on this meeting to achieve an overall solution to the Cambodian issue.

The Cambodian National Assembly which met last week accepted the UN Security Council's document of 28 August 1990 as a basis for the political settlement of the Cambodian issue. The National Assembly accepted almost all the draft agreements of the UN Security Council from 26 November 1990 and affirmed its readiness to discuss and solve existing issues within the SNC framework.

The Cambodian National Assembly called on the world community to assist with a final solution to the Cambodian issue and to lift the trade embargo against the State of Cambodia. The Cambodian National Assembly called on all Cambodian factions to demonstrate flexibility in achieving a political solution.

The State of Cambodia's cooperative attitude is warmly welcomed and supported internationally. Like the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people wish that the Phatthaya meeting will be successful in obtaining an overall solution to the conflict in Cambodia, in the interests of the Cambodian nation and in the interests of peace and stability within the region and around the world.

Vo Van Kiet Sympathizes With Hun Sen

BK2408144191 Hanoi VNA in English 1413 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 24—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet today sent a message of sympathy to his Cambodian counterpart, Chairman Hun Sen, over the material and human losses caused by floods to some provinces.

Statute Issued on Operations of Foreign Banks

BK2608075391 Hanoi VNA in English 0621 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—The Council of Ministers has issued a statute on the operations of foreign bank branches and joint-venture banks in Vietnam.

The statute says that a foreign bank of a country which has cooperative relations with Vietnam in investment and good exchanges may open its branch office in Vietnam or enter into joint ventures with Vietnamese banks.

The capital of a foreign bank branch shall be not fewer than 15 million U.S. dollars, and the authorized capital of a joint venture not fewer than 10 million U.S. dollars. The maximum duration of the operations of these branches and banks in Vietnam is 20 years, but it may be extended by another 20 years at most each time under the permision of the state bank.

National Assembly Pays Homage to Catholic Leader

BK2408070691 Hanoi VNA in English 0544 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug 24—A homage and memorial service for priest Pierre Vo Thanh Trinh National Assembly deputy, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, was organised in Hanoi on August 23 by the National Assembly, the front's Central Committee and the said committee. [sentence as received]

Among those present were Vu Oanh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Truong My Hoa, secretary of the Party CC [Central Committee], Phan Van Khai, Politburo member and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Le Quang Dao, vice president of the State Council and Chairman of the National Assembly.

Representatives of the Hanoi Diocese, the Vietnam Episcopal Council, the Vietnam Buddhist Church, the Protestant Church, the Cao Dai League were also present.

Do Muoi Hanoi Speech, First Part

BK2508091891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Aug 91

["First part" of speech by Party General Secretary Do Muoi at the sixth conference of Executive Committee of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers in Hanoi on 21 August—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, I would like to cordially welcome the comrade members of the executive committee of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers and to extend, through them, the congratulations of the party Central Committee to all brother and sister members of the confederation and their families. It is my hope that our brother and sister workers at home and abroad will unite with one another and work creatively in developing the traditions of the working class and Vietnamese trade union organizations. Let all of them join hands with our people nationwide in overcoming difficulties and challenges in order to gradually bring about stability and development in our country.

As you already know, the Seventh CPV Congress has successfully ended. The congress has ascertained that being the vanguard brigade of the working class, the CPV faithfully represents the interests of the working class, laboring people, and the entire nation.

The need to uphold the nature of the working class has been reflected in all party congress documents. The congress maintained that our party and people have now reached a historic turning point. It is necessary for us not only to set forth correct goals but also to select wise and creative steps in order to quickly overcome our socioeconomic crisis, develop our country into a prosperous and powerful nation, and advance to socialism.

The success of the path chosen by our people through their blood and bones depends on the human factor. If we have the people, we will have everything. More than ever before, the party believes that the working class will continue to take the lead in our country's renovation cause.

At present, our people nationwide are striving to apply the party congress resolution to life. At the conference of the confederation executive committee this time, you have chosen five issues to include in the program of actions of our trade union organizations, workers, and laboring people aimed at implementing the congress resolution. I welcome your sense of urgency and hope that thanks to those orientations and actions as well as the efforts of all trade union cadres and members, the movement for higher productivity and thrift will yield positive results and open up a new development stage in the various trade union activities.

On this occasion, I would like to contribute some opinions to your exchange of views aimed at perfecting the trade union's future program of actions.

First of all, it is necessary to see to it that trade union members, workers, and laboring people achieve complete unanimity of mind and action with the standpoints, policies, and tasks set forth by the party congress.

As we all know, socialism is being caught in a profound crisis worldwide and hostile forces are nurturing a dark scheme aimed at abolishing it. Nevertheless, they are unable to shake either Vietnam's determination to advance to socialism or to reverse the inevitable trend of development of mankind.

Our country is still facing numerous difficulties and hardships and has not yet extricated itself from a socioeconomic crisis. However, we enjoy great advantages. With the tradition of all-people solidarity, we are determined to vigorously develop the material and spiritual potential of our nation and the times, firmly maintain political stability, overcome difficulties, and make use of favorable conditions to continue to march forward.

In the next 10-15 years or so, we will have and be able to implement a strategy aimed at overcoming poverty and underdevelopment so as to gradually bring about a bountiful life to our people and turn our country into a powerful and modern nation.

Under the party's leadership and the state's management, the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers assumes a great role in fulfilling those noble tasks and goals.

If the working class and laboring people of all walks of life fully understand the contents of the party congress resolution, they will enthusiastically apply them to life. Therefore, the first issue that the confederation Executive Committee must discuss is how to coordinate action with party committee echelons and mass organizations in making adequate arrangements for workers and the laboring people of different branches, professions, areas of activities, and economic sectors to study the seventh party congress resolution.

Regarding the role of trade union organizations in developing the multisectorial economy according to the market mechanism and under state management, the confederation executive committee is correct to stress the role of trade union organizations in consolidating the state economy.

The seventh party congress stressed the need for the state economy to cover major branches and areas of activities, to assume key businesses, to operate efficiently, and to play a leading role in the multisectorial economy. The state economy serves as a sound material basis for the working class in our country to implement a market mechanism under state management as well as guide and encourage other economic sectors to follow the socialist line.

Realities in the recent past have shown that the state economy has made many efforts to show itself worthy of its leading role. This is particularly true with the state industrial sector. Many enterprises belonging to the electricity, oil and gas, cement, engineering, post and telegraph, textile, tobacco, beer, and agricultural and forest products processing sectors have resolutely given up the mechanism of state subsidization and have applied the system of business accountability. Steps have been taken to reorganize production, to preserve and develop the capabilities of skilled workers, to improve product quality, to conduct market research, to expand production, to guarantee job security for workers and ameliorate their living conditions, and to contribute to the state budget.

The above-mentioned sectors and establishments have testified to the strength of the working class in our country as well as to our ability to develop existing industrial and technological potential, to receive and effectively apply new technologies, and to successfully compete at home and world markets.

Nevertheless, generally speaking, the state economy still displays many weaknesses, generates low business efficiency, and is unable to satisfactorily assume a leading role. Many of its components have operated at a loss for long periods of time and have failed to either preserve their capital and assets or create conditions for generating jobs and incomes for workers. Corrupt and wasteful practices, arbitrary profit-sharing and income distribution, and the tendency to go after regional interests are on the rise.

Therefore, to consolidate the state sector is a key point in the party policy of economic development in which trade union organizations have a crucial role to play.

The key issue here is a well-defined mechanism to determine the rights and responsibilities of owners, managers, and users of different components of the work force. Trade union organizations must, first of all, join responsible state offices in experimenting with a new mode of management at state-run enterprises where both state and workers are represented and elected directors function along the orientations and tasks set by the managing boards.

It is necessary to promptly reach concrete conclusions so that the mode of management at state-run enterprises can be exapanded. At the same time, it is important to devise other forms of management aimed at achieving high production and business results and at guaranteeing conditions for the laboring people to be real masters in production, distribution, consumption, control, and supervision over all aspects of operations of enterprises in accordance with law and party and state policies and lines, thus securing the interests of the laboring people and the entire society.

Regarding those enterprises which experience many difficulties, the trade union organizations should encourage workers to achieve unity, share weal and woe, and hold democratic discussions to contribute views to help the managing boards, party committees, and higher-level offices with problem-solving methods aimed at overcoming difficulties and restoring and developing production.

As for those enterprises which have operated at a loss for long periods, if there no need to maintain the mode of state-run enterprises, trade union organizations should join responsible offices in satisfactorily reorganizing these enterprises through bids, application of other forms of ownership, or dissolution to preserve state capital and assets and make other work assignments for employees so that they can stabilize their lives and avoid experiencing complicated socioeconomic problems.

Along with making every effort to consolidate the state economy in key branches and areas of activities, trade union organizations should positively contribute to implementing a policy aimed at developing other economic sectors that the seventh party congress has regarded as one of the long-term strategic orientations, with the great potential for resolving the unemployment problem, generating incomes, and improving the living conditions of the laboring people, especially in view of the present situation.

Trade union organizations must help and guide their members and workers develop the household economy and expand production and services in order to generate more jobs and income. They must develop the spirit of mutual help among the laboring people of all walks of life. In this way, there will exist conditions for them to encourage everyone to share capital, experiences, and manpower in production and business operations, and henceforth, rally people in the various forms of economic cooperation based on everyone's own will and the principle of mutual interests.

Trade union organizations should see to it that their members and workers fully understand the new thinking about the roles of private and individual economic sectors as well as the need to look for employment in other sectors besides the state economic sector and state agencies, to show no discrimination against the various forms of private and individual economic activities, to respect the legitimate interests and equal position of the private sector in society, and to satisfactorily fulfill work contracts.

At the same time, it is important to resolutely struggle for the protection of the legitimate interests of the laboring people and to oppose all illegal business operations and failure to fulfill one's duties toward the state and society.

Nationality Conference Held in Central Highlands

BK2608080391 Hanoi VNA in English 0609 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 26—A conference was held in Buon Ma Thuot, capital of Darlac Province, from August 22-24 by the Council of Ministers to discuss nationality work in the Central Highlands provinces.

Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nong Duc Manh, Politburo member and head of the Central Commission for Nationality, attended the meeting.

The Central Highlands is the habitat of 900,000 people of 20 ethnic groups in central Vietnam. The biggest problems it is facing are the uncontrollable deforestation, scarcity of water, poor communication, particularly in the remote areas. Meanwhile, it has great but untapped potentials in industrial crops, livestock breeding, and mineral resources.

Addressing the meeting, Vo Van Kiet told the representatives of 16 ministries and branches of the provinces in the region that efforts must be concentrated on solving the urgent needs in life communications, disease treatment and cultural and educational activities of the local population.

He also pointed to the need of privatising the state farms which are operating at a loss, of allocating land and forest land to households so that the people of ethnic minorities may carry out their production and business activities with state assistance in technique, capital and preferential taxation and pricing policies.

Australia

Hawke Announces Recognition of 3 Baltic States

BK2708061391 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Australia has become the latest country to formally recognize the three Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Prime Minister Bob Hawke says Australia is proud to be among the first nations to take this step which he says fulfills the dreams of many Australians who have come from the Baltic republics.

Mr. Hawke emphasized that Australia did not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states in the Soviet Union in 1940. He says the three republics now meet the international criteria for diplomatic recognition.

[Begin Hawke recording] Now, with the events of the past week, the Baltic states have regained effective control over their own affairs for the first time since 1940. In our judgement, each of the Baltic states has now established sufficient control over its own defined territory and is sufficiently well placed to enter into diplomatic relations with other states to satisfy the internationally accepted criteria for independent statehood.

We look forward to building closer relations and stronger cooperation with the Baltic states. The Australian Government will seek to accredit our ambassador in Copenhagen to Lithuania and Latvia and our ambassador in Stockholm to Estonia. [end recording]

Variation in Plutonium Fallout at Mururoa Cited

BK2708072991 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Wellington, Aug 27 (AFP)—A higher than expected concentration of plutonium [pu] in a small area near France's nuclear test site of Mururoa Atoll is coming from an unknown source, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reports.

The "low levels" of plutonium could be coming from "some source in addition to global fallout," the 12-page report relayed here Monday by the French Embassy said.

In the study, teams led by two members of the IAEA's Monaco-based International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity (IAEA-ILMR) compared samples of water and plankton from sites near the Mururoa Atoll.

On Friday the embassy claimed the report showed findings of "insignificant levels of radioactivity" at Mururoa.

The IAEA report is more qualified, although in essence it says the level of natural radioctive [word indistinct] and anthropogenic [word indistinct] are much the same as in other parts of the world.

France has conducted nuclear tests at Mururoa and nearby Fangataufa since 1966. It ended its atmospheric tests there in 1974.

In the study, three water and two plankton samples were divided up and sent to the IAEA-ILMR, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in the United States and France's Direction des Centres d'Experimentations Nucleaires-Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (DIRCEN-CEA) laboratory in Montlhery for separate testing.

The samples were collected in March 1991 in locations near the terrtorial limits of Mururoa. The IAEA makes particular reference to samples collected from an area called E2, south of Mururoa and west of Fangataufa.

The IAEA noted that "all three laboratories reported approximately three times the concentration of plutonium 239 and 240... in water from station E2 than was measured at (the two other sample positions)."

The IAEA said it ruled out the possibility of contamination during sampling.

"(Because) there is no good physical-chemical reason to expect this difference in surface water concentration from closely spaced stations, these comparative results suggest some source in addition to global fallout is contributing to the low levels of plutonium found in the water mass at station E2."

It said, however, the values at E2 were "no greater than the fallout level found in seawater from the South Pacific during 1972-1973... Mean concentrations now found at (the two other stations) are significantly lower, as expected, than the 1973 surface water concentration."

In another part of the report the IAEA says: "the source of this higher activity is not known but the identification of these slightly elevated levels attests to the usefulness of this radionuclide as a tracer in the ocean to identify different sources and mixing processes."

The report said the only manmade radionuclides found that were above detection levels included strontium [sr] 90, cesium [cs] 137 and 238, 239 + 240 pu [figures as received]. "For the most part the concentrations of these radionuclides were at levels that could be anticipated from atmospheric fallout in the different media," the IAEA said.

It did not report detecting any 134cs, an isotope with a two-year half-life, the time required for half a quantity of radioactive material absorbed by a living organism to be naturally eliminated.

The environmental group Greenpeace claimed to have detected 134cs at a site near E2 last year.

The authoritative textbook Science, Technology and the Nuclear Arms Race by Dietrich [last name indistinct] says the amount of 239pu in fallout depends on a bomb's design. It has a half-life of 24,400 years and stays [word indistinct] human body once it has been absorbed.

[Name indistinct] says 90sr, with a half-life of 28 years, accumulates in growing bones and is described as "particularly harmful to the marrow inside the bones."

The book says 137cs, with a half-life of 30 years, are not particularly concentrated in biological processes and do not present as large a biological threat as 90sr."

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Peace Talk Called off 'Indefinitely'

BK2708082791 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] The new round of peace talks between secessionist leaders of Bougainville and the Papua New Guinea [PNG] government scheduled to begin tomorrow have now been called off and no new date has been set. This has been confirmed by the PNG high commissioner in Honiara. The high commisioner said the peace talks had been called off indefinitely because the PNG government could not accept the demand by the rebels to withdraw its security forces from Bougainville, Buka Island, and Rabaul.

The PNG government said its forces are there to provide security for personnel taking part in the restoration of services on Bougainville.